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[20-3]

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[1906]

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SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



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[1908]

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Princes Building, Ice House Street.

[1916]

BREACHES OF SINGAPORE LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., FINED

A case concerning certain breaches of the Liquor Revenue Ordinance came before the senior magistrate, Mr. W. Langham Carter, at Singapore on October 11th, when Mr. Kenneth A. Stevens, of Messrs. Caldbek, Macgregor & Co., pleaded guilty to being in possession of intoxicating liquors contrary to the provisions of section 24 (2) of the Liquor Revenue Ordinance, delivering false or incorrect requisitions with regard to the importation of these liquors, and failing to give notice of variation in strength of dutiable liquors. There were fifteen charges in all with regard to the first two alleged offences, and one as regards the third.

Mr. G. G. Seth, the Deputy Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of Government, and the Hon. Mr. F. M. Elliott and Mr. H. D. Mundell appeared for the defence.

Mr. Seth first said that the charges were taken in groups of three at a time as the Government wished to have the liquor forfeited in each case, and the law laid down that not more than three charges could be taken at a time. Although only certain cases of the strength of liquor not being accurately stated were mentioned, as a matter of fact it had occurred very many times. There was a responsibility resting on such firms as that of defendant to make certain returns to the Monopolies Department accurately, including that of the breaking down of liquor a certain percentage under proof to increase its quantity. It might be held to be unfair to make a number of charges in respect of what was practically the same offence, but the Monopolies Department had been defrauded with regard to a large amount, which it was impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy. From one statement which had been supplied it was calculated that for the years 1913 to 1915 the amount not paid was something like \$3,000. The Monopolies Department did not admit that this was the correct amount, and held that it was not nearly enough, while the defendant said it was too much. The point was, however, that the Government had been defrauded of revenue, and by someone in Caldbek, Macgregor & Co., which was a very serious state of affairs.

STATEMENT FOR DEFENCE.

Addressing the court for the defence, Mr. Elliott said a Chinese clerk, who recently left the firm after being employed for twenty years, was for twelve or fourteen years in charge of all the books kept with regard to dealings with the Monopolies Department, the payment of duty and all such matters. For some reason he had been accustomed to make incorrect returns. Mr. Stevens knew absolutely nothing of this, but as he was responsible for the acts of his servant he had been advised to plead guilty. It was because of the defection of an old and trusted servant that he had to answer these charges. It might be said that it showed carelessness on the part of Mr. Stevens that the matter was not discovered earlier, but he was always put off the scent because his stocks were periodically certified by the Monopolies Department to be correct. When it was discovered that the firm's confidence had been misplaced every effort was made to try and trace what amount of duty had been short paid to the Government. The figures clearly showed that the clerk had been making something out of it. It was believed that he had been carrying on some business of his own. Entries of sales to apparently fictitious persons were found in the books, and the firm were losers by this, and by the fact of having to forfeit liquors, which must follow conviction. This alone represented a value of about \$6,000, which in itself was an extremely heavy penalty. Of course Government would be approached in the matter. They were prepared to pay the duty which had not been paid, as they had no wish to defraud the Government in any way. All the charges, except the last, depended on the one act of entering up a wrong alcoholic strength.

COULD NOT ACCEPT FIGURES.

Mr. Seth, replying, on one or two points raised, said the Monopolies Department had always given Mr. Stevens credit for being an honest and capable man, and they accepted the figures supplied as true on account of Mr. Stevens' standing not only in the social but in the business world. This was how the stocks had been periodically certified as correct. As regards the amount of revenue the Government had lost the Crown did not accept the figures given. It was obvious that there had been juggling with the books, and it was impossible to trace a quantity of liquor.

Mr. Elliott said the Monopolies Department had checked the books and adjudged them correct and checked the stock and found that correct. No complaint was made, and Mr. Stevens was put off the scent entirely.

Mr. Seth—My learned friend said someone in the firm had been juggling with the figures and stock. Then naturally, if the Monopolies go on a certain day they find that the books and stock agree.

His Honour said it would have been a great help to the court in fixing the penalties if there had been any figures enabling the court to judge to what extent the matter had been going on. On the first nine charges he would record convictions but inflict no penalties. On charges 10 to 15 there would be convictions and a fine of \$300 on each charge, and on charge 16 there would be a conviction and a fine of \$200, a total of \$2,000. The liquors, of course, would be forfeited.—Singapore Free Press.

CONSULAR REFORM.

ESSENTIALS FOR EMPIRE TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

NEW SYSTEM NEEDED.

It is a matter for regret, says the *Year East*, that more attention is not paid to the defects in the British Consular system. It may be as well to say at once that we cannot afford to employ, generally, German methods of trade. They are too indescribably shady to be adopted by British firms or by the British Government, but that is no reason why we should not imitate the thoroughness and unflinching energy which have helped to build up German trade.

It may be paradoxical to say so, but it is well for us that the German has been so unscrupulous in his dealings. If he had been able after the war to approach the commercial world with clean hands, with only the shadow of military defeat hanging over him, he would, from the point of view of trade, have had nothing to live down. In neutral countries, as a trader, he would have had a case of undiminished strength to present. "I served you well before the war," he might have said: "give me a chance now." And he would have got his chance.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES.

And the German will get his chance again if Great Britain and her merchants do not stand in the way. True, the German industrial system is reeling under the blow which the war has dealt its masters; certain industries have become non-productive; German workers have been more than decimated, and other things have occurred which must inevitably have interfered with her efficiency; but German industries have not been crushed, all her factories have not been closed, and all her transport traffic has not ceased. Wherever it was possible to do so, factories have continued to work, and goods that cannot be sold are stocked carefully until such times as the markets of the world are once more available. Reports issued recently by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Government disclose the fact that in various parts of the German Empire industry is not so inactive as some of us would like to believe.

This brings us once more to the old question of our trade organization at home and abroad. Great Britain must establish an Imperial Consular Service, which should be controlled from a Central Bureau in London. When this has been done the appointment of Consuls must be proceeded with. Consuls must be British subjects; there is no room for the foreigner, whether he be a friend or a neutral—or an alien enemy. Again, the British Consul must be a whole-time man. We already lost too much because the British Consul has had too many jobs on hand. He must be trained, too, for a definite career in the Consular service.

In London the Consular Bureau should be staffed by experts. The service abroad should be divided into groups. Thus the Balkan group would comprise all the Balkan States, with its headquarters, say, at Bucharest, where the Consul-General for the Balkans would reign. Each country would have its Consul, who would be responsible for the proper staffing and equipment of his territory. It ought to be possible for British commercial travellers to walk into the British Consul's office at, let us say, Chios, and within a reasonable time be able to secure the most minute information about the smallest trader on the island. Nothing short of that will satisfy our trade requirements, and British merchants at home and abroad ought to insist that this standard should be attained. The relations that exist between some Consuls and traders would suggest that the former are powers to be conciliated; actually the reverse is the fact. The Consul is a public servant, and the measure of his real worth is the extent of the service he renders to his country's trade and the men who are out to push it. This point of view cannot be emphasised too strongly, and needless to say, if the Consul is not a British subject, and a pretty enthusiastic one, we shall fall short of the possible.

RECRUITING.

In London the Central Consular Bureau would discharge many functions. It would appoint the officers abroad. That is a very slipshod business at present. How often does it happen that an official who has gained priceless experience in one country is transferred to another? That should be impossible except in the most unusual circumstances. The objection that will be raised of course, is that an officer must be promoted sometimes. As a matter of fact that is no reason at all. Promotion should be graded after a certain position has been reached, and before that happens salaries would be progressive year by year. That system works in ordinary commercial life, and there is no reason why it should not be adopted in an Imperial service. One-half of the salary grievances would not exist if it were adopted. Another objection of the Bureau would be to recruit men for the service. In that matter some difficulty might be expected. But the difficulty would not be insurmountable if a service which offers to young men with brains and ambitions definite careers were to be established.

In this important matter it would be possible to profit from the experience of some of our great merchant houses. We have in mind many honoured names and the methods they adopt in the staffing of the overseas offices. One firm in particular has branch offices in many of the largest trade centres in India. Their staff in that country numbers many hundreds and is recruited almost with automatic regularity. They draw upon their staff in London as they want new assistants "out East," and the result is that when the new youngster arrives in

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CHINESE DYES.

AN INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

The following letter, appeared in the *London Spectator* recently:—"A friend from China has just displayed before my dazzled eyes pieces of marvellous old silk embroidery, brought thence—unfaded as when newly sewn, and of tints which outflash the humming-birds, as magically harmonized, as perfectly balanced in the quantities of hues and shades of opposed colours, not to speak of the microscopically accurate needlework of their execution. But my abiding thought has been: 'How soft yet how pure the colours—and why cannot we learn to dye like this? We have lost the crude and screaming German aniline dyes—why can we not go to school to China and learn some of their processes which produced these magic tints? True, the perfect "eye for colour" is, like the ear for music and for verse, an "art unteachable, untaught," but surely we might learn, as to dyes and other materials, might in China than in Germany."

BRITISH WAR PRISONERS.

A NEW WELFARE COMMITTEE.

In order to co-ordinate the various efforts which numerous generous associations and individuals are now making in connection with the dispatch of comforts to British prisoners of war the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John has been invited by the War Office and Foreign Office to take over all questions relating to the welfare of British prisoners (combatant and civilian), including those interned in neutral countries.

The work will be carried on by a special committee, which will be presided over by the Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, Bt., C.B., and will include, besides members nominated by the Joint Committee of the Red Cross and Order of St. John, representatives of the Prisoners of War Help Committee, which under Sir C. Lucas has carried on this work hitherto, and a representative of the Indian Soldiers' Fund. The Prisoners of War Help Committee and the Red Cross Prisoners of War Committee will cease to exist.

The names of the new committee are as follows:—

The Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, Bt., C.B.
Sir William Garstin, G.C.M.G. (Joint Committee of British Red Cross and Order of St. John).
Mr. Hume-Williams, K.C., M.P.
Mr. Rowland Berkeley (Prisoners of War Help Committee).
Major A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E. (Joint Committee of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John).
Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.O.S.I. (Indian Soldiers' Fund).

The country he is not new to the ways of his firm, and when he has gained experience and knowledge of the country he is able to assume really important responsibilities. It is worth incidental mention that as a result of this excellent system the number of really young Europeans in positions of responsibility, discharging their duties with credit to themselves and with profit to their principals, is one of the most remarkable features of commercial life in India. Much the same is to be said of Egypt, which is another country in which British firms recruit their staffs from among promising members of London establishments. Here, then, is a ready-made system for the recruitment of an Imperial Consular service. As vacancies occurred abroad they would be filled from headquarters. At headquarters with consular affairs of the Balkans, and if the Consul-General at Bucharest wanted a new man that section would supply him. He would already know a good deal about the Balkans, and, all else being equal, it would not be long before he would be capable of controlling a small Consular station. That, roughly, would be the system of staffing the headquarters office and the Consular offices abroad.

VALUE OF "ESPION DE CORPS."

There is another advantage that must not be lost sight of in this connection. Given such a service as that outlined, it would soon have its esprit de corps, which is always a healthy and vigorous stimulant to fine work and high moral in any service in which it exists. The British Empire, more than any other in the world, furnishes proof of this fact, and in no country under the British flag is the proof not to be found.

What is, perhaps, the most important question of all is that of the personnel of the Bureau. It must be an official institution untrammelled by musty prejudices. It must be directed by a mind that is capable of taking a perfect perspective, of supreme initiative, and of creating sound traditions. More than that, it must be able to arouse enthusiasm and to command loyalty. It must possess the implicit confidence of British commerce and the respect of all the foreign elements with which it is likely to come in contact. To secure men of this mental and business calibre it would be necessary to search outside the pale of Government offices. When found, he would be permitted to select his own lieutenants, to fill in the details of his own scheme, and to be given as free a hand as the circumstances permit. The development of the service could not be completed in a year, perhaps not in a decade; but that it must be established—if we are to make a respectable bid for a worthy place in the sun—is as obvious as was our regrettable position as a commercial back number when the war came to disclose to us the naked truth.

CARE OF PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

HEALTHY INTERNMENT CAMPS. AMERICAN TRIBUTES.

A volume of impartial testimony to the excellence of the arrangements made for the well-being of prisoners of war interned in Great Britain is contained in a series of reports made to the American Ambassador by members of the Embassy Staff who have during the last few months paid visits of inspection to various internment camps in the United Kingdom. The reports were issued last month as a Parliamentary paper.

The detailed reports made after visits to 23 camps show how thoroughly the visitors investigated the conditions under which the prisoners are living, and their verdict is highly satisfactory. As was to be expected, they received various complaints from some of the interned officers and men, but in few cases did they find the complaints of a serious character. Where there appeared to them good ground for criticism the cases were taken up either with the War Office or the camp commandants, and the authorities showed a general disposition to remove the causes of complaint. In many instances, the inspectors record improvements in camp conditions since their previous visits, and in a few cases they suggest further improvements. On the whole, however, their reports are remarkably free from criticism, and they pay repeated tributes to the excellence of the food, the sanitary and hospital arrangements, and the facilities for work, exercise, and recreation.

COMMITTEES OF PRISONERS.

Most of the camps are largely run by committees chosen by the interned men themselves, and in the larger camps the organization is of an elaborate character. At Knockale, near Peel, where over 20,000 men are interned, the various committees, recreational hall committees, a prisoners' aid society, gymnasium, sports, industrial, educational, library, musical, and dramatic committees, all chosen by the prisoners, as well as a sick and burial club, which cares for prisoners in their last illness, and tends the graves of the dead in an adjoining churchyard. German instructors teach English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, mathematics, political economy, bookkeeping, shorthand, writing, and landscape gardening; in each of the four camps the prisoners have both string and brass orchestras, and plays are given in both English and German, the inmates themselves arranging the costumes, scenery, and stage settings. Nearly 72 per cent. of the prisoners at Knockale were found to be at work, many being employed as boot-makers, tailors, joiners, plumbers, woodworkers, gardeners, and railway, quarry, and postal workers. There are 45 acres available for exercise and a variety of games is played daily. Under the heading "Wants" the inspectors say, "There were no complaints of a serious nature."

At Duffryn Aled, Abergele, a country house in a romantic valley among the Welsh mountains, 81 officers and servants were interned when the inspection was made. The inspectors say:—"In this camp there was an amusement committee, a wine committee, a capstan and cigarettes committee, and a postmaster-general. All these committees are chosen quarterly by the interned officers, who have absolute control over the management of the house—the only thing done by the British staff being to pay the monthly bills." The officers give much time to the study of languages, particularly Spanish. At Frongoch, near Bala, with 880 prisoners, there are 55 classes for languages, electricity, engineering, drawing, gardening, and so on; and the visitors report that in a study of excellent work is done in portrait and landscape painting and sculpture. At the Scottish internment camp at Stobs a "board of justice," elected by the prisoners, settles disputes among the inmates "by apology or otherwise." The prisoners at several of the camps go on route marches two or three a week. In one case a camp newspaper is produced. In another 85 per cent. are engaged in work. Some cut their comrades' hair, and some wash clothes; others make watches, brooms, and boots; and a doctor and more than one dentist look after the health of their fellow-prisoners.—Times.

SHIPPING NOTES.

PACIFIC SHIPPING AGREEMENT.

A Tokio paper states that the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have agreed on a uniform schedule of passenger rates, which provides that all passages are to be paid on the basis of American gold dollars. For the last forty years and more passenger fares on boats bound from the Orient to America have been paid on the basis of pounds sterling. They have also agreed to abolish the six months' round trip fare. The only round trip tickets to be sold in the future will be for a period of one year. The report adds:—"Though it is carrying on its business independently of the agreement of three other steamship lines, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will adopt the new tariff decided on by these three companies in the near future."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 6.30 P.M.

Tuesday, Oct. 24th.—Maxim Gunners at Central. Recruits of No. 4 Company under Co-Sergt. Major.

Wednesday, Oct. 25th.—Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Sections at Central. No. 2 Section at Water Police Station. Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under Co-Sergt. Major.

STRENGTH.
Trooper 723 Fernandez is permitted to resign as from the 15th proximo on his leaving the Colony.

(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS, A.S.P. (R.)
23rd October, 1916.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

There are one or two features of the Peak Tramway prosecution which furnish food for reflection that may appropriately appear in this column. There is, of course, the surface feature of the case—the necessity for the most careful supervision of the working of such a system of transit. Carrying, as it does, hundreds of passengers daily up and down a line on a gradient which in some places is as steep as one in two, it is obvious that the risks are great, and call for stringent precautions. From the evidence it would appear that the factor of safety in the strain-resistance of the wire cable is pretty large, but I have heard before now of cases in which there was theoretically nearly as big a margin and yet an accident occurred through a latent flaw in the cable passing undetected in the periodical examinations. There was, however, nothing of this kind alleged or disclosed in the proceedings against the Tramway Company, who seem to subject the cable to careful scrutiny daily, and who have also such powerful brackage facilities available for instant application that the element of danger is reduced to a minimum. Overcrowding was the gravamen of the charge brought against the Company, and their defence was four-fold:—(1) That the regulations were obsolete; (2) that though there was overcrowding there was not over-weighting, owing to Chinese being lighter than Europeans; (3) that the cars had always been overcrowded on the Chung Yung festival for years past without any objection being raised; and (4) that there was no danger. These contentions were rightly brushed aside by the Magistrate as untenable, but the smallness of the fine which he imposed suggests that he was not without some measure of sympathy for the Company in finding themselves suddenly prosecuted for an annual practice which has been so frequently winked at in the past.

The announcement which the Governor made at the last Legislative Council meeting that there are still apparently eligible men in the Colony who shrink "doing their bit" comes in the nature of a surprise. It is not very long ago since His Excellency reported that, as the result of personal investigation, he was satisfied that every man who was not exempted for physical or other reasons had joined either the Volunteers or Police Reserve. Presumably the new Registration Ordinance has caused him to change his opinion. As the names of the defaulters are well-known to the Government it may be that this will suffice; otherwise, there can be little doubt that the veiled threat of the Governor—whatever it may mean—will be put into force.

Hongkong has shown once again that it is always ready to put its hand into its pocket for a good cause if somebody will take the initiative. The enthusiasm with which the Colony rose to the occasion on "Our Day" was a remarkable illustration of what can be done by means of well-organized effort. The community had had "Our Day" drummed into them for several weeks; it faced them on the hoardings and in the tramcars, and literally leapt at them from their daily papers so that they could not get away from it even if they desired to do so. The result was a great day's business. There were "roses, roses everywhere." They were in every buttonhole—the energetic ladies saw to that—and in some cases were worn in wreaths round men's tops. The fair ground seemed to attract every European in the Colony, and the concert in the Public Gardens at night was crowded. It was a memorable day, and Hongkong is to be heartily congratulated upon it.

The "Peak tiger," which attracted so much attention at the jungle in "Ye old English fayre," is said to be of the opinion that Hongkong marksmen are a rather poor lot. He dares that many of those who claimed to have hit him and "made his tail wag" went very wide of the mark. He relates a true story of the efforts made to "pot" him by a prominent Government official and his good lady. The latter fired first and missed. Then followed the official. His first shot went wide, and then the rifle jammed. After the weapon had been put into order the official took a long and steady aim, waited for the quarry to appear, and then "bang!" Over went the tiger. While others were applauding the marksmanship the good lady exclaimed:—"Was that band fide—or was there a string attached?" This proved too much for the marksman, who put down his gun and retired.

Many humorous gags were employed by the showmen at the fair, but the honours must be awarded to the particular showman at the jungle, who delivered himself of the following:—"Roll up, roll up, and shoot the Peak tiger. We have just had a large consignment of Peak tigers sent down to us, and we are to be summoned for overcrowding, but, never mind, roll up, roll up; we won't turn you away."

Apologies of "Our Day," the following, which reaches me from Swatow, is of interest:—"The 'Britishers' at this port have totally ignored 'Our Day.' No one seemed to care; nor has the day been marked with a stoppage of work in sympathy with Hongkong celebrations. However, the Chinese 'British' subjects are making up a subscription list for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund, thus showing the British people how they have lagged behind. It is simply a disgrace." In view of the efforts made by Britons in all sorts of out-of-the-way places on "Our Day," it is difficult to believe that Swatow maintained an attitude of icy isolation. The residents on Shamen did splendidly, and I noticed that they had one good feature which was missing in our festivities, namely, a tableau of the Allied Nations.

ROBERT R. RANDOM.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY'S "OUR DAY" ROSE FUND.

The Mother Superior, Italian Convent	20.00
"An Ally"	25.00
Right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzoni	25.00
A related subscription per Mrs. R. M. McLay, No. 3 Section	20.50
Anonymous	50.00
	\$ 159.50
Previously acknowledged	7,403.00
	\$7,562.50

CLERICAL ERRORS FOR CORRECTION.

- (1) The entry in the last list "Lieut. Golland, R.N.V.R.," \$100, should have been entered as collected by Lieut. Golland from the officers and men of the Stonecutters and Cape d'Aguilar Naval Wireless Stations.
- (2) The entry in list of 19th October, 1916, "Mr. G. Grimble," should have been "Eric, Vida, & Doris."
- (3) In the list of subscriptions per Mr. A. F. Arculli, the names "Mr. H. Mody," \$15, and "Mr. Yacob Hakim," \$10, should have been "H. Mody & Co.," and "Mr. Golab Hakim"; and the names of Mr. A. B. Saffad, \$5, and Mrs. D. N. Kharas, \$5, should be added.
- (4) "King Edward Hotel (per Mr. Choy Shing), \$100," should have been "Proprietors of the King Edward Hotel, \$100."

PROCEEDS OF THE CONCERT AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

Mr. E. Ralphs sends for publication the following statement of accounts in connection with the Concert held at the Victoria Theatre on the 13th inst. A cheque for \$1,659.40 has been forwarded to Mr. H. C. Sandford, Hon. Treasurer of "Our Day" Funds. At the same time thanks are returned to all those who gave their assistance at the Concert, and to the public for their generous support.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE "OUR DAY" CONCERT, VICTORIA THEATRE, 12TH OCTOBER, 1916.

Receipts.	
Booking at the Anderson Music Co., Ltd., and the Victoria Theatre, etc., etc.	\$1,343.50
Sale of programmes and refreshments at the Victoria Theatre	534.70
Advertising on programmes	41.00
Proceeds of matinee by "The What Nots" to be added to the Funds	13.70
	\$1,932.90
Payments.	
Part rent of theatre (special terms) chairs, coolies, posters, etc., etc.	115.20
Piano, Tuning and coolie hire	10.00
Programmes	83.00
Advertising	65.30
	273.50
Net Proceeds	\$1,659.40

GEOFFREY S. ARCHBUTT, C.A. (Hon. Treasurer).

PENALTY KICK RAFFLE.

The result of the "Penalty Kick" Raffle on "Our Day" is as under, and the Footballs can be had on application to Mr. W. Overy, c/o Wm. Powell, Ltd.:—
FOOTBALL A.—Ticket 57. H. Mace, Naval Yard.
FOOTBALL B.—Ticket 38. A. M. Simpson, Kowloon Dock.

A set of photographs taken by A. Fong at the English Fair last Thursday are on sale at Messrs. A. Tack & Co., No. 26, Des Vaux Road, Central. The proceeds will go to the Red Cross Fund.

SPORT.

BOXING.

For the Police Reserve assault-at-arms next month it is hoped to arrange a meeting between Sapper Richards, R.E., and Seaman Manning, of the H.M.A.S. *Fantome*.

Scott, who is to meet Paddy Finn for the heavy-weight championship of the Colony, is reported to be in the pink of condition. Both men are training assiduously, and a great fight is anticipated.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
12 noon, October 23rd.
Typhoon in about 115 degrees Long. E. and 11 Lat. N., moving west.

SHIP'S ALARMING EXPERIENCE.

THOUGHT TO BE DUE TO A SUBMARINE VOLCANO.

A very singular and alarming experience befell the Java-Pacific liner *Tjikembang*, bound from San Francisco to Balavia, when she was one day south of Nagasaki. Shortly after six o'clock in the evening of the 19th inst. the vessel was shaken violently from stem to stern, her deck undulating, while the rails, in the words of one passenger, "moved like a snake." The four masts oscillated so greatly that they threatened to snap, and the wireless installation between them broke with the strain. The Captain feared that the ship's back was broken, but, for the reason just stated, he was unable to send any warning message, though lights were shown to advise other ships that the *Tjikembang* was unable to manoeuvre.

Thinking that the vessel had struck a rock or a submerged wreck, the passengers hastened to their cabins to put on their life-saving jackets, and then took up positions near the boats. The officers maintained perfect calm and there was no sign of a panic. The ship was stopped, and an examination showed that the blade of one of her propellers was broken, but, as she was not making water, it was decided to continue the voyage at slow speed to Hongkong, which port was reached on Saturday afternoon. Here it was discovered that another propeller was damaged, and the vessel will go into dry-dock for overhauling to-day.

It is believed that the shock was due to a submarine volcano, and colour is lent to this theory by the fact that 200 miles from where it occurred a submarine volcano was discovered early this year by Japanese hydrographers.

GIFTS FOR THE WOUNDED.

FROM THE UNION CHURCH LADIES' WORKING PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party at Union Church have this week sent off a box of rolled bandages to Miss Mackenzie, Royal Naval Surgery, Orkney.

Also a case containing the following articles to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild:—

- 80 shirts.
- 12 pairs of surgical stockings.
- 72 pairs of socks.
- 60 milk covers.
- 6 mufflers.
- 8 pairs of knee-caps.
- 18 eye bandages.
- 18 hospital caps.
- 6 kimono jackets.

The following letters have been received:—

6th Scottish Rifles, B.E.F.
14th August, 1916.

Mrs. Macdonachie,
3, Kennedy Road, Hongkong.

DEAR MADAM.—Three parcels addressed to Rev. W. W. Beveridge, sent off by you on 30th May, have been delivered to us. Mr. Beveridge was our chaplain up till May, when he went home on the expiry of his leave of absence, so I have given out the things to the men.

The socks and the other things are just beautiful and are greatly appreciated. Some of them I have kept to give out when the colder weather comes.

We get comforts sent from the homeland, but somehow the pleasure seems greater to get them from such a distance as Hongkong. On behalf of the men here I send you my warmest thanks for your kindness and interest.—Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) J. M. DENHOLM
(Lieut., 6th Scottish Rifles).

H.M.E.S. "St. Andrew,"
c/o G. P. O., London.
15th August, 1916.

MY DEAR MRS. MACDONACHIE.—How good of you to send all those beautifully done-up parcels for the "boys." They have just arrived—six in all—and will be most useful to our wounded soldiers on board ship. The eye-shades are very neat, and will be particularly useful. The little caps we gave to the officers last time and told them they came from China, and they were so delighted. As the men are unable to write on board ship I asked an Australian Sister to send a message to the Chinese boys. She tells me she did write, but didn't post it, so I'll ask her again if she will do it. I'm sure you would like to see over our hospital ship, she is so beautifully kept and such a treat to look at, outside and in. We usually carry about four hundred wounded men, and since "The Push" began they have been mostly badly wounded, and require a lot of attention. They make so little of their pain that we can't do enough for them. We cross the Channel six times a week, and yesterday is the first time we have had any excuse for sea-sickness. I'm sure you must all be as tired of the War as we are, and yet there seems little chance of it coming to an end for some time. It is nice to know we have such good friends in Hongkong, and you may be sure we appreciate your great kindness in sending all those things for our men. Will you please thank all your friends who were so good as to join you in matting up the parcels, and accept our sincere thanks yourself for having taken so much trouble to help us in this important work which has fallen to our hands.

With all good wishes, Believe me, Yours sincerely,
(Signed) E. M. MILLER.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A REVENUE OFFICER.

TWO CHINESE CHARGED AT HONGKONG.

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), two Chinese were charged with unlawfully giving to John Charles Wildin, a Revenue Officer, two bribes of \$500 and \$105 with a view to influencing the conduct of the Revenue Officer.

Mr. G. N. Orme (of the Attorney-General's department) prosecuted, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist) defended. The men pleaded not guilty.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. A. Keating, J. S. Johnstone, Chin Fen Lee, C. H. P. Hay, J. J. Harrington, A. J. Hassan, and A. G. da Rocha.

Mr. Orme, in outlining the case, said it was a simple and short one, and all the events happened on September 20th. At 8.30 on the evening of this day Revenue Officer Wildin, along with four Chinese officers, went to No. 6, Wing Wo Street in search of opium. They went to the second floor, and in a cubicle at the back saw the two defendants. The search was commenced, and just after it had commenced the second defendant touched Revenue Officer Wildin on the arm, beckoned him to a lobby and there put \$105 in bank-notes into his hand. The Officer made some observation, and, acting in accordance with custom, took the money. Subsequently the first defendant was given permission to leave the cubicle, and twenty minutes later he came back with five \$100 notes and handed them to Inspector Wildin. The search resulted in the discovery of 110 taels of dross opium and about 2 lbs of loose opium. Eventually the two defendants were arrested, and when charged with bribery at the Police Station the first defendant said he loaned the \$500 to the second defendant, and the latter said he did not know the \$105 had been given to the Inspector. Revenue Officer Wildin gave evidence supporting Mr. Orme's statement, and subsequently the case was adjourned until to-day.

FOND OF HONGKONG.

"You are evidently more fond of the people of Hongkong than they are of you," said the Chief Justice when passing sentence of three years' hard labour on a Chinese who had returned from banishment. It was stated that the man had a bad record, including two years' imprisonment for manslaughter. He had been banished on three occasions, and on May 15th was banished for life. Three years' hard labour was the sentence passed upon another Chinese for returning to the Colony after having been banished for ten years on May 18th, 1916.

SPOILIATION OF BELGIUM.

GERMAN DEMAND FOR FORCED LOAN OF £240,000,000.

The Belgian Ministry of Finance issued the following statement from Havre on September 17th:—

According to information published by the Dutch Press, Germany not only wishes to get her hands on the funds of the Belgian National Bank but on those of the Belgian banks. The German Commissary at Brussels demands a forced loan, not of 750,000,000, (£30,000,000), as was at first stated, but of 1,000,000,000, (£40,000,000). Of this sum three-fifths are to be furnished by the Belgian National Bank and two-fifths by the other banks. All the directors of the Banque Nationale are threatened with arrest. One of them, M. Carlier, as already announced, has been arrested and has been taken to prison at Aix-la-Chapelle, where he is treated with brutality and forced to carry a heavy wooden fetter.

To this barbarous intimidation the German Government has recourse in order to ensure the success of its forced loan. The Belgian Ministry of Finance denounces to all impartial opinion this odious abuse of power on the part of the German occupants of Belgium, an abuse which is all the more abominable because its object is to extort from Belgium, whom they have already treated so ill, her own financial resources in order to use them to make war on her.—*Reuters*.

Berlin telegram to Amsterdam referring to a statement published by the *Echo Belge* that Germany had seized 600,000,000, (£24,000,000) belonging to the Banque Nationale de Belgique says:—

The truth is that confiscation in no wise occurred, but, on the basis of negotiations months ago between the Belgian National Bank and the Société Générale de Belgique, their Imperial banknotes were transferred to the German Imperial Bank against credit (*Guthaben*). The bank is equally responsible for this credit (*Guthaben*) as for its own notes.

The telegram denies that the arrests of M. Carlier, a director of the Banque Nationale d'Anvers, and M. Catier, a member of the Banque d'Outremer, are connected with this transaction, and also denies that the money transferred will be used for subscription to the 6th war loan.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY
SPECIAL SALE
OF AUTUMN WEIGHT
PYJAMASIN SMART, BLOOM STRIPES AND
NEAT STRIPE EFFECTS

ALL SIZES

\$3.75 and \$4.75

PER SUIT.

COAST ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION.

PLEASE STATE HEIGHT AND SIZE OF CHEST WHEN ORDERING.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Stocked by

Admitted to be the Best

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[1204-2]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

ARTISTIC FURNISHING FABRICS

AND

WHITE ENAMELLED

BEDROOM FURNITURE

WITH

RUGS TO MATCH.

SEE WINDOW THIS WEEK.

[1077]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the undermentioned Firms, Companies and Persons should be filed with the Liquidators on or before the 30th day of November, 1916, after which no claims will be recognised. Persons indebted to the estate are required to pay their Debts forthwith.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidators.

BERBLINGER & Co.,
BLACKHEAD & Co.,
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
KRUSE & Co.,
MELOHERS & Co.,
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP Co. (Hongkong branch),
GARRELS BORNED & Co.,
DRS. MULLER, HOCK & VAN WESSE,
FROMM, HUGO C. A.
Mr. and Mrs. A. BERBLINGER'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS,
PAUL HELL'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS,
GUNTHER H. THE BASIL MISSION EVANGELICAL MISSION SOCIETY.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1916. [1290]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the undermentioned Persons should be filed with the Liquidator on or before the 30th day of November, 1916, after which no claims will be recognised. Persons indebted to the estates are required to pay their Debts forthwith.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Liquidator.

F. H. HOHNKE'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS,
A. WIDMANN'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS,
F. SCHWARZKOPF'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1916. [1291]

NOTICE.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

A FIRST DIVIDEND OF 75 per cent. has been declared herein: cheques will be forwarded to creditors on the 25th day of October, 1916.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidators.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1916. [1292]

LOST.

A SILVER WRIST WATCH, made by Benson, London, on Saturday, at Murray Parade Ground. The finder will be rewarded on returning to F. SYME THOMSON, Care of Dodwell & Co., Ltd. [1293]

WANTED.

TWO EXPERIENCED OPERATORS to take charge of large drag line excavators in connection with Irrigation Works now under construction in Siam.

Applications accompanied by copies of recent testimonials should be addressed to the Director General, Royal Irrigation Department, Bangkok, Siam, stating age, experience, salary required, and whether married or single. [1294]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 31st October, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th November, both days inclusive. Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Hongkong Office, Queen's Buildings, on THURSDAY 9th November, 1916. By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1916. [1296]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of Liquors and Refreshments at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all Trains on the above Railway.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS which should be clearly marked "TENDERS FOR THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY" will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau, until Noon of SATURDAY, November 4th. Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau. The Railway does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager, British Section.

WEN TEH CHANG, Managing Director, Chinese Section. [1295]

NOTICE.

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING COMPANY IN CHINA, LIMITED.

MR. ARTHUR NILSSON, having Resigned his position as Managing Director of this Company's business in Hongkong and China, no longer holds the Company's Power of Attorney.

By Order of the Board of Directors I have To-day Assumed Charge of this Company's business in Hongkong and in China.

GUNNAR LUDIN, York Buildings, Hongkong, 21st October, 1916. [1295]

INTIMATIONS

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 30th October, 1916, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 14th October, to WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1916, both days inclusive. By Order, M. MANUK, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th October, 1916. [1298]

CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT AND BANK COMPAGNIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any Person or Firm having Claims against the Hongkong Branch of the CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK COMPAGNIE are required to file same with the Liquidators on or before 31st October, 1916, after which date no claim will be recognised. BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Liquidators. [1298]

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER.

IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Underigned on or before TUESDAY the 31st October, 1916. Dated the 27th September, 1916. W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 16, Queen's Road Central, Liquidators. [1298]

FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1915

Price of Issue Frs. 87.50.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPEN on the 5th October, and Close on the 29th of the same month.

The Bonds are issued in France, in multiples of Frs. 100.00 and upwards. Bills and bonds of the "National Defense" bought before the 1st October, 1916, are accepted in payment. Applications will be received by the Hongkong Branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine from date. Hongkong, 30th September, 1916. [1298]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Arabic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. 77

JUST RECEIVED

FRESH Supply of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, 1915

MITSUBISHI SOSHI KWAISRA

(Incorporated in Japan)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE

KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO,

NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA,

SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIRAI

AND OYUBARI COALFIELDS.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOJI,

KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU,

MUROGAN, HAKODATE, KOBE,

OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA,

NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VLADIVOSTOK,

HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW

YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,

HAIIPHONG AND CANTON.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI"

Coast: "A.I.B.C." 1 Western Union, and Bentley.

Agents: CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRANT & Co.

MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SINGAPORE—Messrs. ROBERT & Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN.

McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to:

K. KATO, Manager, No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong. [1298]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS

of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1915.

Revised by THE MESSRS. PRICE 35

DAVEY PAPER OFFICE.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—AT THE PEAK

8-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE, for 5 or 6 months.

Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [1272]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

From 1st November.

2, REDHILL, No. 121, THE PEAK, 5 ROOMS.

Apply to—"J. W. C. B." Care of CHB, LIVINGSTON & Co. [1273]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings. [1279]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, at Observatory Villas, Kowloon, With Tennis Court.

Apply—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road Central. [1215]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.

Apply—"A." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1117]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, GODOWN, No. 111, Praya East, Storage 800 tons.

Apply—M. J. D. STEPHENS, 18, Bank Buildings. [1087]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.

FILATS in "EWO MESS," No. 6, THE PEAK.

Apply, Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1085]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to—"H." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1040]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [1318]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [1282]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHARON, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [1215]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

HOUSE in OLIFANT GARDENS, Canton Road.

No. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1272]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED FLATS in Hingling's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Water specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd. [1295]

PORTHOOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 27th Oct.—

12.15 p.m.—Meeting of Licensing Board in Council Chamber.

Monday, 30th Oct.—

Noon—Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

INTIMATION

OUR GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

is rapidly becoming as popular as

our well-known Lavender Water,

Blended with the purest and softest

powder is the sweet-fragrance of

Lavender, and the effect on the

Skin is delightfully Cooling and

Soothing.

1-LB. Size Price \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TELEPHONE 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 24TH OCTOBER, 1916.

POLITICS AND PROFESSORS

THE news that the latest Cabinet in Greece is a colourless collection of nonentities has caused amusement, as well as irritation, to the well-wishers of that country. The great anti-climax has been reached by the appointment in the present crisis of a rather obscure Professor of History to the extremely delicate task of shaping the future of Greece, instead of having him to write or lecture about its past. It is considered a good jest that the individual whom we all mentally picture as a rather fossilised, probably erratic, and certainly pedantic, person should be entrusted with the very difficult task of navigating the ship of State in the troubled seas which now lash against the Balkans. It is as if, during a typhoon, some influential owner of a steamer decided that a captain, as experienced in the art of navigating a ship as Mr. VENIZELOS is well versed in the art or science of politics, should be deprived of his command to be replaced by some rather dreamy passenger, who had devoted his life to the study of the evolution of sailing vessels. At first sight it seems ludicrous that a Professor from a University should be entrusted with the position of Premier in any State. Yet we must remember that President Woodrow Wilson found that the seat of learning in America, known as Princetown, was a stepping-stone to White House. In our own country, Lord Bryce first became famous as a historian, and, even after he had left the cloisters of the University for the stormy sea of politics, he was often called "Professor Bryce." Lord Acton, while not actually a fighting politician, was, in his day, one of those who, out of the limelight, greatly influenced current politics. He also was famous for his historical and literary work. Another instance can be quoted

from our own Parliament. When the Tariff Reform League commenced what was then called its "raging, tearing propaganda," and the astute Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN wanted a secretary for the League, a man whose memory would be filled with figures and statistics about trade, he went to the London School of Economics for W. S. HEWINS, who gave up his work as a theoretical economist for the more practical arena of Westminster and the offices of the Tariff Reform League.

In Germany the position of the professors is far less independent than it is in Great Britain and America. They are more closely allied to the State. That may have many advantages, but it is a system open to one very serious criticism; it ties the professors to the Government. Any bondage, intellectual or otherwise, is bad for original thought. It is most decidedly against the instincts of the people whose forefathers obtained Magna Charta, and who are now almost certain to obtain adult suffrage. We have seen the result of this State servitude in Germany; it seems to us almost as if the professors of that country have gone mad. Their public utterances may be popular in the land of their birth, but to outsiders some of the translations of such speeches and articles read as if the authors were demented. Yet it cannot be denied that these utterances have had a profound effect upon public opinion in Germany, both before and after the commencement of the war. It may be that, during the last quarter of a century, the opinions of such men have been overestimated in their own country. BISMARCK had a supreme contempt for the academic class, and he took no pains to conceal it. He jeered at the Free Trade economists of England by saying that they were all either clergymen or professors, and yet the "The Wealth of Nations," the foundation of all of our logical ideas about modern trade and industry, was produced by Professor ADAM SMITH. Three of the most famous Americans, two soldiers and one Naval writer, known to us as LEE, JACKSON and MAHAN held positions on the staff of a University, and so, also, did HANNIBAL, an occupant of White House who created a precedent for Dr. WOODROW WILSON. Of course in America and Germany there are many more Universities than in Great Britain, and consequently the chances are multiplied for men in academic life to enter politics.

In China they have always, in theory at any rate, greatly revered learning. Before the days of the Republic, it was customary to hold examinations in the large cities for official positions. While we "foreigners" may, perhaps, criticise the curriculum of the examinations, we cannot deprecate the system, because it is one that obtains in our own country. In studying the recent political events of China we may be led to believe that the old method of appointing officials was better than that of the last three or four years. Upon reflection, we shall probably realise that what China needs, almost more than anything else, is an efficient, and honest, Civil Service. In order to obtain that, some sort of examination system is essential for selection purposes; otherwise, bribery and favouritism will prevail. Good salaries are also necessary, so that the Civil Servants will not jeopardise their positions by practising "graft" in any shape or form.

The profession of politics attracts all and sundry. The good citizen, whatever his avocation, is a politician. In Great Britain a vast amount of public work has been done by business men on Borough and County Councils. Until recently practically all the political, as well as the municipal, work of the country was carried out without remuneration. The Cabinet was the only paid section of the House of Commons. It cannot be supposed that, even now, four hundred pounds per annum is any real monetary return for the work done by the ordinary member. He does not enter Parliament for the salary attaching to membership. Famous lawyers, such as the late SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, SIR EDWARD CLARKE, MR. ASQUITH and SIR EDWARD CARSON, have made heavy financial sacrifices in connection with their public work; indeed, it is commonly supposed that they gave up practices approximating to forty thousand pounds a year in order to enter the Cabinet. The real attraction in such cases is the honour of serving their fellow-countrymen.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closed to-day, at 3 p.m.

There were no cases of plague in the Colony during the week ending October 21st.

An interim dividend of \$2.50 per share has been declared by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Football Club takes place to-day at 5.30 p.m. at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, liquidators of Chs. J. Gaupp & Co., have announced that creditors are to receive a first dividend of 75 per cent.

A Chinese pleaded guilty at the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday to a charge of wounding and doing grievous bodily harm to his wife. He was sentenced by the Chief Justice to three years' hard labour.

A list of alien enemy firms, whose businesses have been liquidated, appears in our advertisement columns to-day, and it is announced that all claims against them must be sent in not later than November 30th.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney-General, will this morning formally move for the admission of Mr. M. W. Lo, who has recently returned from England and is with the firm of Messrs. Ewens & Needham, solicitors.

A Congregation of the University of Hongkong will be held in the Great Hall on Thursday, the 14th December, at 5.30 p.m., at which the Chancellor of the University, H.E. the Governor of the Colony, will confer Degrees. Admission will be by invitation.

During the week ending October 21st, four Chinese cases of diphtheria occurred in the Colony, three of which proved fatal. In the same period there were seven Chinese cases of enteric fever, one of which proved fatal, and three Chinese cases of small-pox, two of which were fatal.

The calendar at the Hongkong Criminal Sessions, which opened yesterday, consisted of a charge of attempted murder coupled with a charge of wounding; two charges of disobeying banishment orders; charges of offering bribes against two prisoners; and charges of forgery, uttering a forged instrument and larceny against one prisoner.

A fire broke out in the early hours of yesterday morning at No. 6, Man Ming Lane, which is a tobacco store. The fire brigade arrived in good time, but the flames had secured such a hold that the premises were soon completely gutted, and the firemen confined their attentions to preventing the fire spreading to the adjoining premises. The cause of the outbreak is unknown. The premises were not insured.

Bail of \$25,000 each was fixed by Mr. Melbourne, the Magistrate, at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday in a case in which two Chinese are charged with having in their possession 700 taels of prepared opium. A bail of \$70,000 was asked for, but Mr. Grist, who is defending, contended that this amount was prohibitive and Mr. Melbourne fixed the sum named.

From our report of the fete at the Lusitano Club last Saturday, the names of Mr. A. M. Roza Pereira and Professor Danenberg were inadvertently omitted. The former spoke on behalf of the Club and the latter conducted the vocal concert and acted as accompanist. The Celebration Committee was composed of Messrs. D. J. Lopes, B. M. Cunha, A. G. Rocha, A. Botelho, F. Ribeiro and A. E. S. Alves.

The Ministering Children's League Bazaar will take place in Government House Garden on Saturday, the 11th November. It is in aid of local charities for children and the "Children of the Empire Fund for disabled and blind soldiers and sailors" and the "Belgian orphans in Belgium." As the Christmas parcel post does not close until the 10th November, an opportunity will be afforded by this bazaar to buy presents to send home.

In November, 1914, the local office of the China Mutual Assurance Company entrusted a Chinese employee with \$1,000, which he was to take to the bank. The \$1,000 never reached the bank and the employee did not return to the office. During the week end the missing employee was found in the Wanchai district, and at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday he was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks for his two-year-old offence.

THE WAR.

MUCH ACTIVITY IN WEST.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN ROUMANIA.

AUSTRIA'S HUGE LOSSES.

NORWAY AND GERMAN SUBMARINES.

MORE DEMANDS ON GREECE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ACTIVITY RESUMED.

FIGHTING AT SCHWABEN REDOUBT.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, wiring on October 21st, says:—Two days of blue skies and cold winds have resulted in the drying of the ground and the immediate resumption of activity. An attack along five thousand yards from north of Moquet Farm, in the direction of Le Bars, surprised the enemy, and various useful positions were secured. Our casualties were slight, which is the best token of success.

The Germans persistently counter-attacked at the Schwaben Redoubt, to which they appear to attach much importance. Our bombing and grenading prevented them from reaching the parapet, and they were beaten back with great losses. A more determined renewal of the assault in the morning secured them a footing in the redoubt, but they were fiercely routed.

A feature of the recent operations is the numerous direct hits on enemy guns and emplacements, which is most satisfactory in view of the Germans' admissions that the wearing-out exceeds the manufacture.

BRITISH ATTACK SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Yesterday's attack was very successful. The whole of our objectives were gained and we took eight hundred prisoners. More prisoners are reported to be coming in. Our casualties are believed to be slight. Last night the enemy did not attempt to retake the ground captured.

OVER A THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, October 23rd.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in an official despatch, states:—We took 1,018 prisoners yesterday between the Schwaben Redoubt and Le Bars.

In the morning, the enemy exploded two mines to the south of Ypres, in the neighbourhood of the Bluff, and occupied the lip of the crater, where he was subjected to a continuous bombardment.

Aeroplanes rendered valuable service by locating enemy batteries yesterday, and also drove down five machines and damaged four. Three of ours are missing.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, October 22nd.

A communiqué says:—Violent enemy attacks at Chaumes were repulsed with heavy losses.

Our gains of yesterday were wholly maintained.

It is confirmed that the German losses in their counter-attacks yesterday in the Biaches and Blaise wood sector were considerable, especially before the village of Biaches, which they strongly attacked.

Four German aeroplanes were brought down on the Somme and four others were forced to land in a damaged condition.

We heavily bombed the railway station at Conroelles, east of Metz, apparently causing much damage, in addition to several other railway stations and airfields at Peronne, and bivouacs at Etain.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY SURROUNDED.

PARIS, October 23rd.

An official message states:—South of the Somme, a fresh enemy attack in the afternoon against the southern portion of Chaumes wood was repulsed with serious losses. Prisoners were taken, but the number has not been counted.

In the morning, an attack in the same region cost the Germans most dearly. We surrounded the enemy, who gained a foothold in our first lines. One hundred and fifty survivors were taken prisoner.

There has been an intermittent cannonade elsewhere.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

NORWAY AND SUBMARINES.

GERMANY'S RESENTMENT.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Germany has sent a note to Norway resenting strongly the recent Ordinance excluding foreign war submarines from Norwegian waters.

German newspapers are adopting an increasingly threatening tone towards Norway.

HOLLAND'S STRONG ATTITUDE.

AMSTERDAM, October 22nd.

Holland, replying to the Allies' Submarine Note, has decided to treat war submarines as war vessels, but points out that no belligerents will be allowed in Dutch ports except under stringent conditions. Holland will treat merchant submarines as merchantmen when their identity is certain.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, October 22nd.

The Norwegian steamer *Fulvio* has been sunk.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

AIR RAID ON SHEERNESS.

NO CASUALTIES: TRIFLING DAMAGE.

LONDON, October 22nd.

An official message says:—A hostile aeroplane approached Sheerness this afternoon.

Three bombs fell in the harbour, and a fourth in the vicinity of the railway station, where it damaged several carriages.

British aeroplanes went up, but the raider disappeared in a north-easterly direction.

There were no casualties.

RAIDER SHOT DOWN.

LATER.

An official message says:—One of our naval aircraft this afternoon shot down and destroyed a hostile seaplane, which fell into the sea. It is considered that the seaplane was probably the Sheerness raider.

THE BALKANS.

BRITISH PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

SALONIKA, October 22nd.

A British official message states:—Owing to bad weather, there have been only patrol encounters.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

SALONIKA, October 22nd.

A French official message states:—Despite bad weather, we progressed on the right bank of the Vardar.

The Serbians took prisoners in the region of Cerna.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIAN ACTIVITIES.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

LONDON, October 22nd.

A Roumanian communiqué dated October 21st states:—In the Brosteni sector we drove back the enemy towards the frontier. We surrounded a detachment at Mont Siesphes, attacking then with the sword, and took 500 prisoners, two guns, machine-guns and material.

The fighting continues in Trotus Valley, while the enemy was repulsed in Uzul Valley with heavy losses.

Our troops are maintaining their positions in Oltuz Valley against violent attacks, which have been repulsed to the frontier.

Our troops were compelled to retire in Buzud Valley. We have repulsed attacks on the Bran defile.

A violent enemy attack on the whole Dobrudja front forced us to withdraw in the centre and on the right.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON TRANSYLVANIAN FRONT.

LONDON, October 22nd.

A Roumanian communiqué dated October 22nd shows the continuance of heavy fighting in several sectors. On the Transylvanian front, the Roumanians attacked and drove back the enemy, using the bayonet, and elsewhere enemy attacks were repulsed. Elsewhere there was a violent reciprocal bombardment. There is nothing fresh on the Danube front. Violent enemy attacks obliged a retirement in Dobrudja.

RETIREMENT IN DOBRUDJA.

LONDON, October 22nd.

A Russian communiqué states:—The Russo-Roumanians have retired slightly in Dobrudja under pressure of enemy attacks on the whole front.

The Roumanians surrounded an enemy division twenty-six miles to the west of Piatra, took 500 prisoners and captured two guns.

The Roumanians took 100 prisoners in Trotus Valley, repulsed enemy attacks in Uza Valley and Bran with heavy losses, but retired in Buzud Valley.

There is stubborn fighting on the west bank of the Narajuvka River, in the region of Svistneliki. Positions changed hands several times and enemy attacks were repulsed.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

MORE ALLIED DEMANDS.

ATHENS, October 22nd.

The French Military Attaché presented to the King further demands, including the transfer of the entire force in Thessaly to Peloponnesus, and the delivery of the stores in Thessaly to the Allies.

KING CONSTANTINE'S ATTITUDE.

ATHENS, October 22nd.

It is learnt on the most reliable authority that King Constantine has expressed his readiness to consent to any measures ensuring the protection of the rear of General Sarrail's army, but has pointed out that the transfer of the Thessaly force towards Peloponnesus is unnecessary as far as the Allied forces are concerned. His Majesty therefore could not understand the motive of the demands, but if these are explained he would give them his best attention.

The Attaché withdrew the Memorandum in order to submit King Constantine's objections to the proper quarter.

GENERAL.

ABYSSINIAN UNREST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAIRO, October 22nd.

A message from Addis Abeba states that Government forces have occupied Harar and Dire Dawa. The lives and property of Europeans are safe.

Lidj Jeassu, the deposed Emperor, has fled to his father's territory. Steps are being taken to protect communications, and a large force has been sent against the Negus Mikheal. All is quiet at Addis Abeba.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN PREMIER'S ASSASSINATION.

SHOT BY VIENNA PUBLISHER.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Count Stuerghk, who was assassinated by a Vienna publisher, was the Austrian Premier. His assailant's name is Adler.

AMSTERDAM, October 22nd.

Count Stuerghk was killed while dining at a hotel. His assailant approached him and fired three shots at him most rapidly. Count Stuerghk was hit in the head and died immediately.

When the shots rang out, a number of Austrian and German officers rushed up with drawn swords to Count Stuerghk's assailant, who offered no resistance. He was handed over to the police, and said:—"I will account for this before the Court." He is the publisher of a Socialist newspaper, the editor of another, and the Secretary of the Social Democratic Party.

The *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* states that Count Stuerghk was dining with Baron Achrenthal, brother of the former Foreign Minister. The latter, who was wounded in the foot by one shot, caught Count Stuerghk in his arms as he fell.

The assailant is Dr. Friedrich Adler, a son of the Reichsrath Deputy, Dr. Victor Adler. He has long been considered eccentric, and latterly has opposed the majority in the Socialist party.

ITALIAN OPINION.

ROME, October 22nd.

The assassination of Count Stuerghk is regarded as a sign of Austria's disintegration, and it is thought that it will have an important effect on the continuation of the war.

AUSTRIA'S HUGE LOSSES.

OVER 4,000,000.

LONDON, October 22nd.

An Italian semi-official message states that Austria has called up approximately 4,000,000 men since the outbreak of the war, and about 3,000,000 are now available. The enormous difference represents prisoners, killed, etc.

Proof of the accuracy of this estimate is obtained by studying the numbers of march formations or the units formed to replace losses. So far, twenty-three march formations, each of 21,500, have been absorbed.

ALLEGED HIGH TREASON.

BULGARIAN EX-MINISTER SENTENCED.

AMSTERDAM, October 22nd.

A Sofia message says that the pro-Ally ex-minister, M. Ghenadief, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for alleged high treason. He is seriously ill with blood poisoning.

GENERAL MARCHAND WOUNDED.

PARIS, October 22nd.

General Marchand, of Fashoda fame, has been slightly wounded.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Dr. Denson Ross has been appointed Director of the London School of Oriental Studies.

IRELAND'S NEW UNDER SECRETARY.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Sir William Patrick Byrne has been appointed Under Secretary for Ireland. He was formerly Assistant Under Secretary at the Home Office, and Registrar of the Baronetage.

"A SLAP IN THE FACE."

In connection with the surrender of Kavala M. George Melas, the former Secretary of the King, sent a letter to Dr. George Streit, the intimate adviser of the King, accusing him of being the author of this act of treason.

M. Melas writes:—"The catastrophe of Kavala is the natural consequence of treason, due to the Germanophile policy of which you are the first apostle. I no longer restrain myself: I give you a slap in the face as the author responsible for the desolation of Greece. In the circumstances let us pass through a provocation for a duel, no matter for what motive, in order that I may shed my blood in a fight against a secular enemy. At my age I consider it a service to my Fatherland to risk losing my life by your hand. You are to come out of your entrenchment. I give you a slap in the face with all the passion of a soul suffering for Greece."

HINDENBURG: SOME IMPRESSIONS.

[BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ALFRED TURNER, K.C.B.]

It must have been a bitter pill for the arrogant All-Highest to swallow when he had to yield to public opinion, which he has always held in such supreme contempt, and discharge his *dne damnde* von Falkenhayn from his post of Chief of the Staff, to which he had appointed him in place of the discredited von Moltke. The latter, to use the Kaiser's own words, had worked to make all things ready for this war with unremitting zeal; his plans were based on the felonious breaking of the treaty of 1839, by which Germany, France and Great Britain were pledged to maintain the integrity of Belgium. His strategy was thwarted by the heroism of our tiny Expeditionary Force, and Paris was saved, but von Moltke was undone, and von Falkenhayn reigned in his stead, to be replaced by von Hindenburg when it became apparent, even to swelled Huns, that he had made victory all but hopeless by sacrificing whole holoocausts in vain attempts to take Verdun, which the Germans could certainly have done in the first few weeks of war, had they concentrated their enormous forces against it, instead of carrying out their criminal undertaking of violating Belgium.

ONE OF THE MURDERERS OF FRYATT.

Von Falkenhayn, moreover, by withdrawing a large amount of von Hindenburg's legions from the Eastern front, rendered the latter's difficult task an impossible one, for he no longer fought against ill-armed, ill-equipped armies, but with troops thoroughly well armed, and with a splendid artillery with ample munitions, owing to the loyal and devoted work of our Japanese Allies, who have set every factory in the country at work to supply Russia with all she needs, and with whom she is now allied for offence and defence for all time. No wonder Hindenburg protested and raged against von Falkenhayn; but for a long time in vain, for the latter is essentially a courtier, and wished to give the egregious Crown Prince all he asked for to enable him to secure victory at Verdun, and he proclaimed a conqueror. The Chief of the Staff doubtless looks forward to favours to come from the future Emperor. He has been a ready tool in the hands of the "All-Highest" in carrying out his commands to exercise frightfulness, and more especially is he responsible for the murder of Captain Fryatt, for he was a member of the council which decided to carry out the crime. He is doubtless a brilliant, well-read soldier, but one who has by no means the brains of the great von Moltke, who could at once modify the theories of war, where practice called for such modification.

Nothing could differ more than von Falkenhayn and Hindenburg. I was twice present at Army manoeuvres in the Grand Duchy of Baden, at which the latter commanded the 28th Infantry Division, the headquarters of which are at Karlsruhe. He is not an engaging personality, and contrasted very unfavourably in manners with his predecessor, General von Gronow and General von Biliow, late brother of the ex-Chancellor. He is a man of large stature and ample frame; his coarse features, square box-like head, high cheekbones, and little steely grey eyes, impress one with a sense of ruthlessness, cruelty and determination, all of which attributes he undoubtedly is master of. He is not without ability and perseverance; he passed through the Kriegsakademie Staff College some forty years ago, and has held a number of Staff appointments, and has commanded an Infantry Brigade, an Infantry Division, and an Army Corps, from the latter of which he retired in 1911, in consequence, it is stated, of a difference of opinion with the All-Highest, for Hindenburg is a man of great independence of spirit, and did not hesitate to tell the Kaiser he was wrong if he thought so; while the All-Highest, in his arrogance, will brook no contradiction—for, in his eyes, he is the anointed of the Lord, and can do no wrong. From 1911 to the outbreak of the war he dwelt at Hanover, leading a retired and, it is said, a self-indulgent life.

He was not considered a brilliant or specially capable commander in the German army, and was far behind von Bissing, who commanded the 28th Division of the same corps, and who shared the same fate as Hindenburg for pointing out the flagrant absurdities of which the Kaiser was guilty at manoeuvres. When the war broke out, Hindenburg was "dug-out" of his retirement, and appointed to the Eastern command because of his intimate knowledge of the Masurian lake and swamp district in East Prussia. Here astounding good fortune followed him, for a weak Russian army, in its eagerness to take Berlin in August, 1914, literally threw itself into the jaw of destruction at Tannenberg, where they were surrounded and almost annihilated by von Hindenburg's vastly superior forces, with an enormous preponderance of artillery. After this he constantly pushed back the Russians, till his advance was stopped, first by the winter, secondly by the marvellous recovery of the Russians, and thirdly by the weakening of his own force, owing to the withdrawal of much of it by Falkenhayn for the Crown Prince's army.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DEATH OF SIR JACOB SASSOON.

Owing to the death of Sir Jacob Elias Sassoon, which occurred from pneumonia at Bombay on Sunday, the Hongkong branch of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., of which firm the deceased was senior partner, was closed yesterday. The late Sir Jacob Sassoon was one of the most prominent merchants and industrial pioneers in India. The firm of merchants and bankers of which he is the head is well known not only in India and China, but also in London. Sir Jacob Sassoon built the first cotton mill in India in 1889, and has since constructed several others. His name has been associated with several large benefactions, and notably with the Central College of Science which he established in Bombay. Deceased was born in Baghdad in 1844, and was therefore 72 years of age at the time of his death. He was created a baronet in 1909. The heir-presumptive (by special remainder) is Mr. Edward Elias Sassoon, of 46, Grosvenor Place, London, W.

MOUNTED POLICE RESERVES' DINNER.

The members of the mounted section of the Hongkong Police Reserve were entertained to dinner by their commanding officer, Mr. T. F. Hough, D.S.P. (R.), at the King Edward Hotel last evening. The dinner, which was of a private nature, was presided over by Mr. Hough. The menu had been arranged in a manner appropriate to the occasion. The soup consisted of "bran mash," a second helping of which was stated to be capable of "making you a little hoarse;" "truncheons and spurs sauce" comprised the fish, the *entrées* consisted of "troopers on toast," "Patrols a la No. 3," and "curry combs and brushes," the joints were "roast saddle off *Gadighi*," (lately deceased), "stewed bridle with extra bits," "greengrass and linseed sauce," the pudding was "Escort," and "rider's scotch" were *Matchless Dahlias*, "Masectotes," "Crackers" and "Zepps" for fruit, and the wine list included "colic drenches" and "fever drinks."

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

Some of the comments on Hindenburg's new appointment seem to show that there is considerable dissatisfaction in Germany with the German official communiqué. The Military correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* concluded an article as follows:—

The fact that Hindenburg is German Generalissimo may be expected to produce changes of organization in the course of the next few days. We shall learn very little. Hindenburg keeps silence till he has conquered. That is well. Reports of quite trifling enterprises and of the successes of every individual airman merely have the appearance of being a kindness to the people at home. In reality they are people, kill interest, and cause disappointments. In such cases it is much better to report that "there are no special events." Then, when more important events occur the people at home are grateful if they get fuller reports. That was the methods of Hindenburg and Stein in 1914. Perhaps it will also now to the method of our Great Headquarters. We should welcome it.

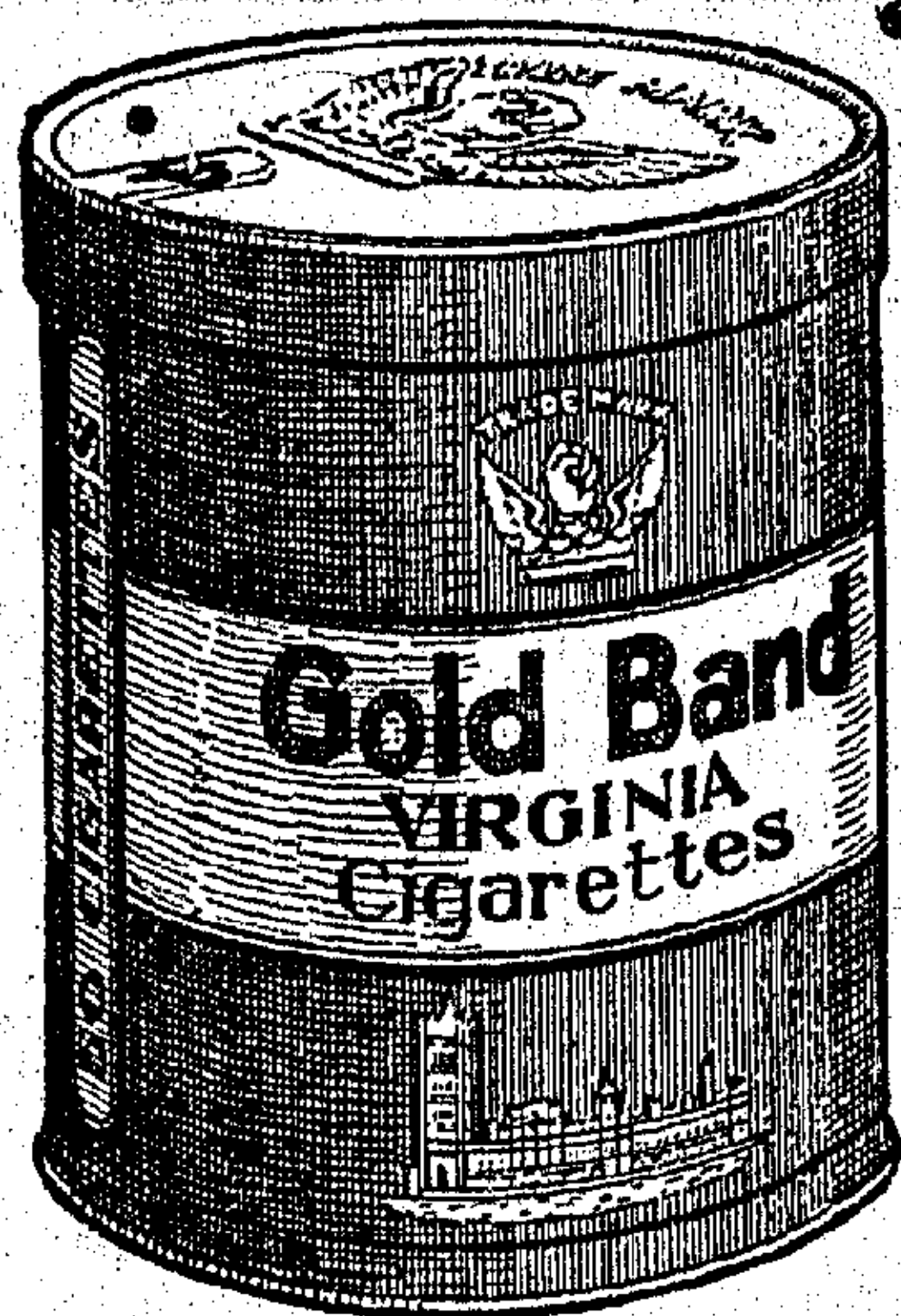
HINDENBURG ANECDOTES.

The following anecdotes will illustrate the character of this doubtful chief. On one occasion some of his officers were talking about poetry, and discussing the comparative merits of Shakespeare, Schiller, Goethe, etc. Hindenburg, who was presented, listened with signs of contempt and impatience for a time; at last he could stand it no more, and said: "Gentlemen, I have been careful throughout my life not to risk making myself soft by reading poetry, and I strongly advise you all to follow my example!"

At the battle of Tannenberg a large body of Russians were driven on to the Masurian swamps, in which they began to sink. Their cries for help were pitiable, and the German soldiers attempted to save them; from this they were prevented by their brutal officers, and Hindenburg, who was looking on, reported to have said: "Let the swine drown; this will be a lesson to the Russians not to defile East Prussia with their presence again!"

Such is the man whom public opinion has forced the All-Highest to put at the head of the army, in order to attempt to rescue Germany from falling unawake and unhelped into the pit of destruction, which she has so long, so cunningly and so secretly prepared for others. Not Hindenburg, not even miracles, could now save her from the fate which she so richly deserves. As for the Kaiser, who has killed the soul of Germany, and who is alone, in the first place, responsible for the war and the savage ferocity with which it has been waged, we may read the moral in the words of Claudian:

Iam non ad culmine rerum
Injustas revivere queror: tollitur in altum
Ut lapas graviores ruant.
—Claudian in *Reburnum*.

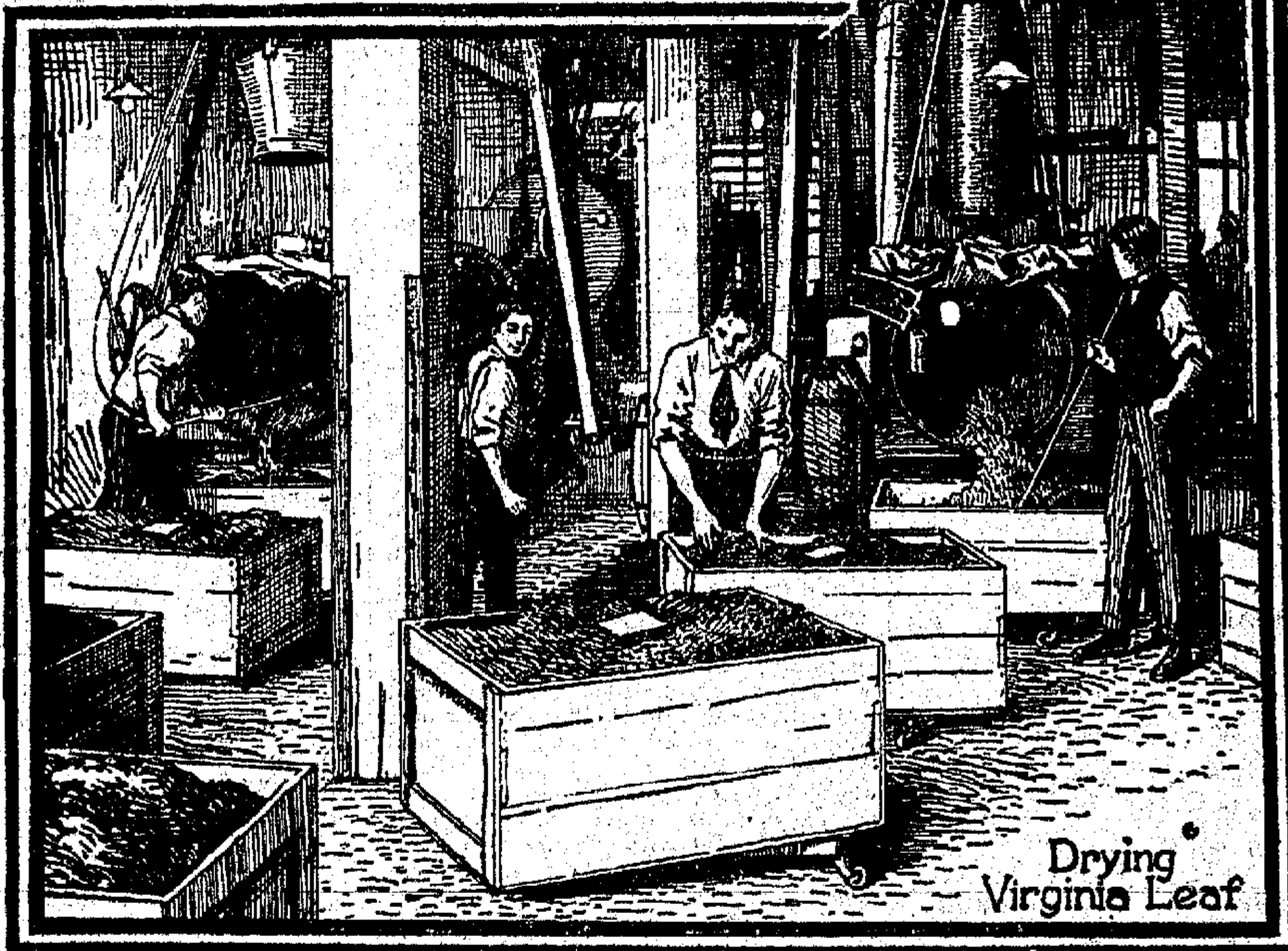


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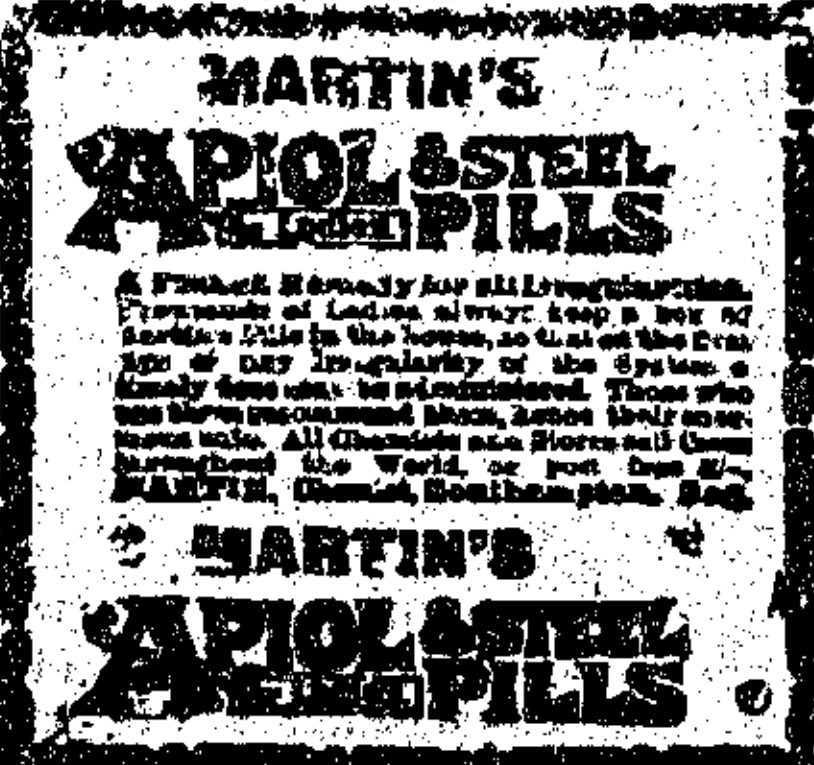
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[1221]

HOW ROUMANIA'S DECISION WAS MADE.

KING FERDINAND'S DRAMATIC ADDRESS TO HIS STATESMEN.

Roumania's entry into the war was more dramatically sudden and unexpected than the outside world imagines (says a special correspondent of the Daily Chronicle writing from Bucharest). It took even the political leaders here unawares. The circumstances are only now becoming known, and what comes out prominently is the extent to which it was the King's personal decision. As a matter of fact, the German Minister von den Busche on the Friday before, having come up for the day to the capital from Sinaia, where he was keeping himself cool during this, even for Roumania, exceptionally hot summer, and being asked by more than one acquaintance whether he did not think that things were beginning to look threatening, replied that Roumania was more than ever fixed to a neutral policy, and that he meant himself to stay at Sinaia till October.

A HISTORIC COUNCIL.

On the Saturday, after various rumours for and against, the announcement of a Crown Council for the next day showed that something decisive was indeed in the wind, and excitement quickly ran up to boiling point. Every precaution against demonstrations of any description was taken, and troops were posted in various parts of the police, the military guards, which for months have bivouacked in yards in close vicinity to the Austrian and German Legations, being trooped.

Apart from this the council was held at Cotroceni Palace, some distance outside the town, the private residence of the King and Queen, and not at the old palace in the centre of the city, the hour of meeting being changed repeatedly.

Most, though not all, of what took place at this memorable scene is now public property. The King by his manly bearing and stirring words won more for himself, than perhaps he has done since he came, a German and Hohenzollern, to this country.

"Gentlemen," he said to those assembled, who included the leaders of the Opposition parties and former Ministers of note, "I have not called you here to ask your opinion, but to tell you my decision on a matter of import. I have decided on instant mobilisation of the army on the side of the Allies, and an immediate attack on Austria-Hungary. The moment has come to liberate our brothers in Transylvania from the Hungarian yoke." He concluded by saying: "Remember that I have first had to win a preliminary victory, a victory over myself. May Roumania's victory over her enemies be as lasting and complete."

M. CARP'S OUTBURST.

To the old Conservative party this declaration came like a shell. They had believed they had been called to hear M. Bratianu asked to resign the helm of the State to M. Maiorescu, a former Prime Minister.

M. Marghiloman ventured, among other objections to an advance into Hungary, to suggest that they might be opposed to troops under Hindenburg. "A Hohenzollern never feared a Hindenburg," was King Ferdinand's reply.

M. Carp, the virtual head of the party, allowed his feelings to carry him so far as to break into a tirade. "Though I have two sons in the army, I hope that it may be beaten as army never was before, and may its remnants fly over your Majesty's head (using a Roumanian expression)!" My paper shall appear no longer!

With this terrific threat he left the scene. In another country which he loves so well such words and action would win him imprisonment. Here they were treated as the vapourings of a broken old man.

With each and everyone of those assembled the King shook hands. Only to M. Marghiloman, a rabid pro-German and a leading member of the Conservative party, did he put out both his hands with the palms upwards and half closed, an old Roumanian sign of condolence, but sufficiently significant in the circumstances, as the Conservatives, or a part of them, have always been either for strict neutrality or action on the side of Germany for either of which the reward was held out at Berlin or Bessarabia being taken from Russia and returned to them.

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

The news of the mobilisation flew through the town like wild-fire, and the expectant crowds broke into volleys of cheering, which redoubled for the troops as they marched back to barracks, and became practically frantic when King Ferdinand, with his beautiful English wife, arrived among them on his way later to the old palace.

GLORIOUS BRITISH SPIRIT.

HOW SOLDIER RECEIVED NEWS OF A SIGHTLESS LIFE.

Instead of preaching a formal sermon in aid of the Eastbourne hospital to a numerous congregation at Willington Parish Church, the Bishop of Birmingham spoke of his experiences with wounded soldiers.

I remember, he said, having to tell a young fellow that after all the care and attention that had been given him he would never see again upon this earth, and told him as gently as a man can be told such a thing as that, and then I watched him. A few big tears rolled down his face. Then for a few minutes he held my hand, and was quite calm, and then he loosed his grip upon me, and stretching over to his locker by the side of his bed, he took out his mouth-organ. That had been his companion away over there, and he just played a certain number of his old Scottish tunes on that mouth-organ.

That man I have seen dozens of times since. He is now at St. Dunstan's Hostel, where he is likely to prove a capable man in many respects. Not one word of complaint has that man uttered.

IRISH GALLANTRY.

KAISER'S PICKED TROOPS BEATEN.

AT GUILLEMONT AND GINCHY.

The Irish regiments which took part in the capture of Guillemont on September 3rd behaved with the greatest dash and gallantry, and took no small share in the success gained that day.—Sir Douglas Maig, September 8th.

(FROM AN IRISH OFFICER.)

On the morning of September 3rd, 1916, a very notable success was won by Irish regiments in the attack which resulted in the capture of Guillemont. The achievement was all the more pronounced in view of the fact that these regiments had been for the previous six months in the trenches, holding an important section of the Western line, and, as a matter of fact, the men were sorely in need of a rest. However, they received with undisguised satisfaction the orders that they were at last to meet the enemy out of the trenches and in the open. These are the orders that all troops look forward to, and certainly the Irish are no exception to this rule.

The Riflemen of the Division fronting Guillemont had had a long and trying ordeal, and it was decided to bring in to their assistance some regiments near at hand. The divisional general, having been requested to detail some of his command for the purpose of attacking Guillemont, selected Irishmen—men of Connaught, Leinster, and Munster—for the work in hand.

Early on the morning of the 3rd these troops took up their allotted positions in the line fronting Guillemont. These lines could hardly be called trenches, so severely had they been hammered by the enemy's artillery. The bombardment to which the Irishmen were subjected from the very start was intense—in fact, it seemed impossible for men to live under it, much less advance. For many hours the Irish troops waited for the time appointed for the attack. This waiting is the worst ordeal the men have to go through, and more trying to the nerves than almost anything else. Our artillery had from our right commenced to put in most tremendous preparation. Guns, so close that they almost seemed to be side by side, roared continuously, and, as the Irish waited and watched, the men began to wonder whether anything could possibly live in the German lines.

THE ADVANCE.

At 12 o'clock on the 3rd, Leinsters and Connaughts and Munsters, each in their appointed places, began the advance, and other Irish troops followed and advanced right through the village of Guillemont, and took up a position a considerable distance in advance of it. All these advances with precision to the moment, and the men sprang over the top of the trenches with eagerness. In face of heavy shell fire—so heavy it seemed impossible to face it—the Irishmen advanced. It was wonderful when one remembers that they, like the rest of the Army here, were but newly enlisted soldiers. In spite of shell and rifle fire they advanced and kept steadily on. Nothing could stay their progress onwards. The Germans in large numbers fled, and in large numbers surrendered, and white handkerchiefs were waved in token of surrender.

North Guillemont was swept through by the Irish, and a position a good way in front of the village was taken up. Later on in the night three heavy counter-attacks were delivered by the enemy, but were repulsed with losses, and the village of Guillemont remained in our hands. On their right the Riflemen had advanced and gallantly held their ground.

The number of prisoners captured cannot be accurately ascertained as yet. The number runs to many hundreds in some cases.

The whole operation was entirely successful, and the action of the Irish has earned warm acknowledgment. Gallant Irish officers and men fell, but their last moments were made happy by the knowledge that they had carried out the work allotted to them. A future dispatch must do justice to the many gallant incidents marking the part which they took in the capture of Guillemont.

GERMANS' DEVOTION TO AN OFFICER.

At the advanced dressing station the sight witnessed by the writer was memorable. With the stream of wounded men came large numbers of prisoners, and some of their officers. Many a private of the Irish regiments had charge of two, three, four, and in one case, the writer saw a Munster with eight Germans following him, and a little soldier of the Royal Irish had four. Many of the prisoners were severely wounded and they received equal treatment with our own men. They were given water, and even flasks were extended to them. There was one pathetic scene witnessed. An elderly German officer, badly wounded, lay on a stretcher, and the prisoners before marching off came and shook hands with him, and some of them cried.

The Irish soldiers, even the wounded, carried helmets, and other trophies captured in the enemy trenches. In one or two cases, the writer saw little Irish regimental green flags in the hands of the troops escorting the prisoners away. It was a memorable scene. It was splendid to see how the doctors and Red Cross men looked after friend and enemy alike.

The British troops on the left, and the French on the right, both gained notable successes and took many prisoners. The 3rd of September, however, will, to Irishmen at any rate, ever be memorable for the capture of Guillemont and for the deeds of Irish soldiers.

THE CAPTURE OF GINCHY.

Writing from British Headquarters on September 10th The Times special correspondent says:—The tidings to-day are again tidings of victory. The Irish troops, who did so well at Guillemont, have swept on triumphantly through the village of Ginchy, the whole of which is now firmly in our hands, so rounding out and making complete a brilliant and gallant piece of

work. To have bagged both villages, held as they were, one after the other, is as fine a "right and left" as ever fell to troops in the great sport of war.

Of the Irishmen's attack on Ginchy there is not much to be told, except that it was made with the same impetuosity as had carried them through Guillemont to the sunken road a few days before. The chief trouble that the officers had was in holding their men, who frankly proclaimed their discontent with what they called the "diplomacy" which forbade them to go where they wanted—namely, "to hell and beyond, if there are any Germans hiding on the other side."

A story is told of three Irishmen employed at the headquarters of one of the units engaged. Shortly before the attack on Ginchy began the three men were missed, but a note was found from them left on a table. It said that they had missed the Guillemont "show" (attending to their duties at headquarters), but they could not miss Ginchy too; so they had gone to take part in it. This morning they turned up again, very respectable, dirty, and red-eyed, but with grins on their faces which not even discipline could hide. Their punishment had not been awarded, but as their officers are Irishmen also, I doubt if it will be severe.

Like the other attacks of the day, the advance on Ginchy was made shortly before 5 o'clock. The village was very strongly held, with trenches, dug-outs, machine-guns, and rifle fire. Certain trenches and machine-gun positions about the ruins of a farm near the centre of the village seem to have been the obstacles which caused most trouble; but the Irishmen took everything that stood in their way with the same irresistible dash. The first rush carried them into the village, where they had to wait for a while for our guns, which still played on the further side of the place, to lift. Before 5.30 a second rush carried them on through the ruins out to the open beyond.

As on many occasions recently, our machine-guns did very good work, both in protecting the attack and subsequently in checking the enemy from counter-attacks. In the village itself there was desperate fighting, not only with rifles and at closer quarters with bombs, but also hand-to-hand in bayonet encounters. It is the kind of work at which we know from scores of instances in this battle that ours are the better men. And so it proved again.

The total advance at this point is reckoned to be about 800 yards on a front of 1,600; and by this morning the Irishmen had made good their hold on the ground, and had dug themselves in along the north side of the village, on the left of their advance. A counter-attack this morning on that front was beaten off successfully and, as always, the enemy lost heavily in the venture.

In this latest fighting we have against us the very best troops that Germany can put in the field. Every day confirms this. We are breaking through them at every point, and their losses are terrific; but the resistance is often stubborn, and our men are getting more opportunities to use their bayonets than have come their way for a long time.

To-day I have seen many of the prisoners and talked with some. The Bavarians whom I saw were stout fellows and had fought well; and the Pomeranians were physically bigger men still. Nor are they prepared yet to concede, or even to consider the probability, that Germany is beaten. Our unexpected strength means only a prolongation of the war.

I have also told before that these troops who are now here are well fed, almost being pampered. The Irishmen in Guillemont found all sorts of luxuries in the dug-outs, and for two days lived more highly than they have lived for some time past. But it is, of course, the German officers only who get the special luxuries, though the men are well enough fed.

All these things add only to the lustre of the achievements of our men. They have the pick of the Kaiser's troops against them, men who are treated with special tenderness. And they have thrashed them soundly, and in the course of the last few days have whipped them out of some square miles of territory.

BATTLEFIELD CONTRASTS.

Nor does the German official tenderness of treatment of their pet troops go to any sentimental lengths. As more than once before, near Ginchy, a large body of German prisoners was surrendering when their comrades turned their machine-guns on to them and almost wiped them out. On the other hand, I have to-day seen a batch of wounded Germans—walking cases—being taken by our men of the R.A.M.C., and nothing could have exceeded the care and kindness with which they were handled. All of the batch had comparatively light wounds, in the arm or thigh or scalp. One man, however, had a rifle bullet in his skull, whence it plainly protruded. The doctor said that he must be taken to the operating tent, where the bullet could be taken out. "But," said the officer in charge, "it looks as if it would come out easily." "So it will," said the doctor; "but I'd like to give the poor fellow a touch of chloroform." And the man was duly marched away that he might be spared a little pain.

It is on a par with a story which I have heard of one of our walking wounded, only slightly hurt, who asked to be taken up by a motor-ambulance on the road, and the driver refused to take him because the ambulance was already full of Germans, each one of whom was more seriously hurt than he.

Whether these things are to be applauded or not is another question. I report them only as facts and as illustrating the character and spirit of our men. On the other hand, a German officer was recently taken prisoner, and on his person was a letter, which he had written; but had not had time to dispatch, in the course of which he told how he expected soon to be fighting and intended that his men should take no prisoners, but should kill all the English who fell into their hands.

It is a thorny problem, and the only thing that stands out clearly is the fact that we are essentially gentle—whether too gentle or not—while the German is radically and irretrievably a brute; and the knowledge that has been gained in this war will damn him in the eyes of all peoples to the end of time.

ALLIES' PROTEST TO SWEDEN.

TEXT OF THE NOTES.

The Foreign Office issued last month the text of the Note presented to the Swedish Government by the British Minister on August 20th with regard to recent Swedish decrees affecting navigation in Swedish waters, with the Swedish Government's reply. Similar Notes were presented by the French, Russian, and Italian Ministers.

The British Note was as follows:—By order of his Government, the British Minister has the honour to submit to the Royal Government the following considerations on the subject of the recent measures adopted concerning navigation in Swedish territorial waters, and particularly in the Baltic.

(1.)—The Royal Decree of July 19th, 1916, appears to establish between submarines armed for war purposes and other submarines a distinction in virtue of which so-called commercial submarines may with impunity navigate Swedish territorial waters when submerged.

The Swedish Government seems to consider a submarine as a vessel of a type sufficiently exceptional to justify its immediate destruction in Swedish waters without warning when it belongs to a friendly State, but it exempts from this treatment submarines belonging to commercial companies.

This Decree omits to explain, as it should have done, how one is to distinguish the period or even the upper works of a commercial submarine from those of a war submarine.

The distinction implied by this Decree has, moreover, an effect repugnant to neutrality, inasmuch as the Swedish naval forces might hesitate to attack a German submarine in territorial waters on the ground that it might be a commercial submarine, while they would have no hesitation of this kind in the presence of a submarine recognized as belonging to one of the Allies, because the Allies do not employ commercial submarines.

(2.)—The Decree of July 14th, 1916, reserving exclusively to Swedish commercial vessels the route across the mine-fields established in the Kogrand Passage appears incompatible with the provisions of Article 9 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of March 15th, 1859, which assured to British commercial vessels in Swedish waters the treatment accorded to the most-favoured nation—in this case, Italy, whose commercial vessels are permitted, in virtue of Article 3 of the Treaty of June 14th, 1862, to participate in navigation of the coasts and to trade between Swedish ports on the same footing as Swedish vessels.

(3.)—By the same Decree of July 14th and by a recent circular of the Swedish Admiralty the Royal Government has closed the only route by which non-Swedish commercial vessels could pass from the Sound into the Baltic or vice versa without being attacked by German naval forces. On the other hand, the Royal Government not only leaves open in Swedish waters, between Kalmar Strait and Lulea, a route which is accessible only to Swedish or German vessels, but it even assures to these vessels the protection of a naval escort against the Russian naval forces.

The result is that German commercial vessels will have access both to the East Coast and the West Coast of Sweden, whereas, in consequence of the closing of the Kogrand Passage, commercial vessels of the Allies in Russian ports will have access only to the East Coast and other Allied commercial vessels only to the West Coast. In other words, Sweden has completed the barrier which the Germans had set up against the Allies in the Baltic.

In order to prevent the possibility of a violation of Swedish waters by Russia, the Royal Government increases its watch upon its coasts and threatens the immediate employment of force. On the other hand, to prevent a similar possibility on the part of Germany, the Royal Government removes all object for the entry of German naval forces into its territorial waters by suppressing absolutely any commercial navigation which Germany might desire to disturb.

There is, therefore, in the attitude adopted by the Royal Government with regard to the two belligerent camps a signal difference which seems incompatible with the duties of a loyal and impartial neutrality.

His Britannic Majesty's Government deeply regrets to record this.

SWEDISH REPLY.

The following is the text of the Swedish reply:—

The Government of the King finds some difficulty in understanding the object of this *démarche*. The Note criticizes from two different points of view some of the measures recently taken by the King's Government in order to preserve in the most efficacious manner the neutrality of the country. You conclude that in the attitude adopted by the King's Government towards the two belligerent camps there is a signal difference which would seem incompatible with the duties of a loyal and impartial neutrality.

It is the duty of the King's Government to deny in the most formal manner that there is any foundation for this opinion. It cannot enter into discussion on the sincerity and impartiality of its neutrality, which have been abundantly demonstrated throughout the present war. It will, however, observe that an allegation of this nature clearly cannot be maintained since it is founded only on isolated facts which are imperfectly known.

As for the various points raised in the critical observations, the King's Government considers it its duty to draw attention to what follows:—

(1.)—In accordance with regulations issued in connection with the Decree on the treatment of submarines, every submarine is treated as a war submarine if its employment for commercial purposes is not established with certainty by common facts. These observations therefore can only proceed from the fact that the content of these regulations remains unknown to the French (sic) Legation.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SPAIN AMONG THE NATIONS.

ISOLATION IMPOSSIBLE.

* SENOR MAURA'S HOPES OF THE ALLIES.

In a great speech at Beranga, Señor Maura emphasized the vital and unalterable necessity of neutrality, and then proceeded to define what neutrality means for Spain and what results are likely to flow from it after the war, themes which Spanish politicians have hitherto carefully avoided. In Señor Maura's opinion the traditional Spanish policy of isolation is impossible. Geographically, politically, and commercially, Spain is forcibly brought into contact with other countries in both hemispheres. She must either take her proper place among the nations or submit to be evicted, degraded, and trampled underfoot. "We cannot live ignored and tolerated," said Señor Maura. "We must fill the position that belongs to us, or, necessarily, and rightfully, see our place taken by others."

SUGGESTED RAPPROCHMENT WITH THE ALLIES.

Then came the following, the most important passage of the speech, suggesting an eventual alliance with England and France:—

The whole question for me is this. Is it possible that the traditional policy of England and France in regard to Spain should be radically changed? I do not say corrected or modified, but changed so that it becomes the opposite of what it was before. Is this possible or not? If it is possible, Spain would be foolish to refuse intimate association with these Western nations, because she naturally belongs to the same group because it is much easier to harmonize the interests of Spain with those of France and England than to defend them against France and England in alliance with any other nation. But if the historic policy of England and France with regard to Spain cannot be utterly changed, if the sovereignty of Spain is still to be treated as something to be undermined, feared, mutilated, enfeebled, if the prosperity of Spain is still to be considered as an obstacle to English and French policy, if things are not in fact to be the very reverse of what they have been during past centuries, then Spain, to her great regret and at the cost of great sacrifice, must seek alliance elsewhere.

At Tangier and in the international zone, and also at Gibraltar, Spain must receive entire satisfaction. But these concessions by themselves are not enough. Even if we got satisfaction on these points, if the spirit of traditional French and British policy had not changed, we may be sure that in a few days we should be no better off than before. It is not the single transaction that matters, but the spirit of the bargain.

Meanwhile (Señor Maura went on), it is the essential duty of the Government to keep the option open until the moment comes to choose between the belligerent groups. Finally, he warned his hearers that Spain's salvation must come from within, through reform of the prevailing official and political corruption.

Señor Maura's observations, clear and statesmanlike as they must appear to foreign observers, have been coldly received alike by Liberals and Conservatives, who see in them a threat to Spanish neutrality, to that "absolute neutrality" upon which the Government has been leaning for two years, and which has brought peace, safety, and relative plenty to Spain during the time when war has been devastating the rest of Europe. The suggested approximation to the Western Allies has been specially annoying to his own reactionary followers, whose traditional dislike of England and France is still strong. His severe remarks about English and French policy in the past were doubtless a concession to their prejudices.

Although eight years have elapsed since Señor Maura fell from office he is still the greatest figure in Spanish politics—says *The Times*—the man whom the country would trust most in time of peril. There is no peril yet, but a section of the Press recently pointed out that the timidity of the Government and the indiscretions of the Germanophile party were becoming a source of danger to Spanish neutrality. Señor Maura forces the lesson with a threefold warning: To the Government, that neutrality implies duties as well as privileges, among them that of safeguarding the dignity and future interests of the nation; to his countrymen at large, that prejudice and passion must not dictate policy; to the Allied Cabinets, that the moment is opportune for friendly conversations.

Señor Burrell, Minister of Public Instruction, commenting on Señor Maura's speech, said:—

There need be no alarm about our neutrality, which we will not abandon. It is the heritage of all parties. Señor Maura's speech will remain an expression of personal opinion. France and Great Britain must pay no attention to it. Our geographical position is different from that of the various States which have abandoned their neutrality.

(2.)—The Article of the Swedish-Italian Treaty of June 14th, 1862, which is invoked only to complete the sovereignty of Sweden. It only safeguards its neutrality in the manner which it finds most appropriate to the object. The measures taken might appear needless in view of the repeated assurances which the King's Government has had the satisfaction of receiving from both sides, and which go to show that the maritime territory of Sweden will be strictly respected. But the King's Government is indisputably the sole judge when it has to select the means for maintaining its rights and fulfilling its duties.

The above is a translation of the French text as received from the Press Bureau. The text of the Swedish reply appears to be imperfect, and it will be noticed (says *The Times*) that it differs considerably from the version issued semi-officially in Stockholm.

AT THE GATES OF TRIESTE.

AUSTRIAN LINE OF DEFENCE BROKEN.

ITALIANS' FINE ACHIEVEMENT.

[FROM "THE TIMES" MILAN CORRESPONDENT.]

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 17th. A Hungarian officer captured on the Carso during the first week of August warned his captors that the new line on which the Austrians had fallen back would never be taken if the Austrian command had a fortnight's time in which to strengthen its positions.

The Austrian command has now had almost six weeks in which to make the most of those natural advantages. It has kept the men digging and drilling day and night. It has sent up large reserves, notwithstanding the drain and the peril thus brought about to the other fronts. Yet it has not succeeded in maintaining its hold. The Italians have broken that new line, and occupied its strongest positions. They have almost mastered its entire length, and have put their feet firmly on those first hills, called by the name of Trieste, and, as they advance, they have already sent back thousands of prisoners.

Of the old Carso and of Monfalcone which symbolized the maximum of Italy's heroism and sacrifice during 15 months, two hills only—144 and 77—remained to the enemy at the end of the August operations. These formed the extreme southern position of the new Austrian front and are still maintained by the enemy. The advance of Thursday and Friday was towards Veliki Kribach, Lovica, and Nova Vas, which, together with Hill 144, formed the main bulwark of resistance of the new line. In each instance the flags of the advancing Italian infantry have been firmly planted on the goal, and successive counter-attacks have not been able to dislodge them.

The bombardment of the entire line began at 6 a.m. on Thursday, and continued with extreme violence until 3 p.m. in the afternoon with two short interruptions in order to permit patrols to examine the damage done to the enemy works.

During this bombardment, as at the time of the Gorizia advance, great results were obtained from the new Italian large calibre trench mortar, which works awful havoc in the enemy trenches, and literally effaces their entanglements.

ATTACK IN THUNDERSTORM.

Towards the hour set for the attack a violent thunderstorm broke in torrents of rain. Through this infantry advanced from Nad Legem, and by one magnificent onslaught carried the first and second line. It was here that shoals of prisoners were made.

A second assault in the evening carried the Italian lines 2½ miles, and the height and village of San Grado was surrounded.

From Oppachisella to the south the resistance was much stronger, and the fight around Novo Vas and the twin hills 208 was terrible and bloody. The trenches were full of Austrian dead, and the night was spent in clearing them.

During the night another terrific storm broke and floods of water covered the dead and living alike. There was no sleep. Though chilled and fatigued the men advanced. On Friday afternoon, and after another eight hours' strenuous pounding of the Austrian positions the troops swung up the hill of San Grado and annexed that lovely white village to the Kingdom of Italy.

We were watching knew that it had become Italian when we saw the pink and white Austrian dragoon bursting over it. The news was confirmed by the arrival of hundreds of panting and exhausted men, Austrian prisoners taken at San Grado. They had been running for two miles under the pitiless fire of their own pursuing guns. The men taken in this sector were Hungarians and Rumanians, and I never saw men so glad to be prisoners. Perhaps half of them were lads, and, as usual, their boots were the best part of their equipment. There were several Germans in the lot, and I have been told that recently many Serbs have been captured on this front.

Dire necessity is pushing Austria ever farther along the path of barbarism. Up till now she has been using Russians for military work behind the front line. Serbs are now being pushed into the very first line trenches. The use of explosive bullets, which was previously remarked from time to time, has now become common.

The advance of our Allies on this hotly-contested front has been sweeping and substantial. Many important positions have been captured. The spirit of the Italian troops is very remarkable. They are no longer defending their homes, as in the Trentino, but their heroism and enthusiasm are perhaps even more epic. They are avenging their dead, who hitherto seemed to fall in vain in this valley of dry bones. Nor are they forgetful that they are at the doors of Trieste.

OPEN LETTER TO KING CONSTANTINE.

The Salonika newspapers publish an open letter addressed to King Constantine by Colonel Mazarakis, a member of the Revolutionary Committee, exhorting his Majesty to save the country by removing those who have separated the King from his people and from a great part of the Army. The letter concludes:—

"We will impose the national will by surmounting all obstacles, however great. We only fear God and our conscience. We have not been and are not now well governed. We waited for destruction before trying alone in our despair. We are hastening there where our duty calls us. We will, with Colonel Christodoulos and our valiant men, again restore our eternal enemy and again restore a free Macedonia to our country. Then we will disappear."

THE PADRE'S GROWTH.

WAR'S BROADENING INFLUENCE ON THE CHURCH.

A GRIPPING AND HUMAN STORY.

[BY AN OFFICER AT THE FRONT.]

"Passon, 'e do preach a 'mazin' foine sermon, but 'e be a bit over my head like. Zumtimes I wonders if 'e quite sees things in the same sort of way as we do. 'E's terrible hard on a sinser."

So runs the comment of Farmer Smith to his neighbour, as they slowly make their way down the churchyard path at the close of evening. It was a scene for an artist, that service from which they had just emerged.

"Immaculate in white surplice and crimson stole the vicar is concluding his sermon, an appeal for the mission to Polynesian natives. In measured and cultured tones he begs for that assistance which is so necessary to carry on the work among the poor benighted heathen, and to bring them from that darkness in which they live into the bright light of religion and civilisation—to bring them, in fact, though he does not say so in so many words, into that blissful state of existence in which his congregation are permitted to dwell. To them much has been given, from them much will be expected."

So typically English, the beautiful interior, the reverent and well ordered service, the dignified and well ordered service, the last dying rays of the sun lighting up the old oak carving, and outside God's Acre, where the branches of the ancient yews were over the last resting-places of generations of villagers.

The sermon draws to a close with a last forceful appeal, and as the shadows lengthen on the old Norman pillars and the light of day gives way to that of candle and lamp, the notes of the closing hymn peal through the old church. It is the ideal hymn for the close of an evening service, a hymn of unutterable beauty and sweetness:— Swift to its close slips out life's little day.

Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away, Change and decay in all around I see, O Thou who changest not, abide with me.

"It is late on the Sunday afternoon, and under the shadow of a few trees about a couple of miles behind the line there lie a crowd of rough and somewhat dishevelled officers and soldiers, who have just come out of the trenches and are awaiting the coming of the padre for a Sunday afternoon voluntary service.

"It is a strange setting for a religious service. Around lies the debris of a bivouac, empty jam-tins and biscuit boxes, with piles of barbed wire, ammunition boxes, entrenching tools, and all the unpicturesque impedimenta required by trench warfare. Washing hangs from every tree and bush.

"It is at this moment that the padre rolls up on a bicycle, no light, easy-running machine, but the old steam-roller Government issue that will stand anything, but requires almost unusual strength to push it along. Sorry to be late, sir," he apologises to the senior officer present, "but the last lot of X (four miles away) wanted a couple of extra hymns, and it made me a bit late. If you're ready now we'll push ahead. I've done four turns—I mean services—to-day, and I'm booked for another three yet, and am running a little behind scheduled time."

"The congregation gather round, Churchmen, Nonconformists, Presbyterians, and even a stray Indian who is passing comes up and looks on with curiosity at the service of the white sahibi.

"Set matters little; the service is wide enough for all, and differences of doctrine fade away in the presence of the elemental. A few short prayers, a lesson, a couple of hymns, and then a five minutes' sermon, a manly, modest sermon, that not only braces each one to duty, but carries many a thought back to the home across the channel.

"The assembly rise from their sitting posture to receive the blessing, and then addressing them, the padre says: 'Before we sing "The King" I expect you fellows would like another hymn. Will someone please choose one? There is a silence for a moment, and then a most unlikely-looking person—one of the "toughs" of the unit, whose very presence at a voluntary service is a source of wonder, suggests "Abide with me."

It is at this moment that the German batteries commence their usual spell of evening hate, and almost penetrating the words of the hymn come the sound of the guns that are carrying mutilation and death to our comrades up yonder. Swift to its close (boom) slips out life's little day (boom, boom).

Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away (boom), Change and decay in all around I see (boom), O Thou who changest not (boom), abide with me (boom, boom).

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

The well-trained and modulated voice rings clear in the night air, but there is more than a suspicion of a sob in it. The voice is a British cemetery at the front, and it is the evening following an attack. Here lies part of the harvest of one man's vanity and lust of power, a long, long trench (My God, how long!) in which shoulder to shoulder, even as they charged in that last grand rush, rest those who have fallen. Only a portion of the day's harvest of death, but everyone of these silent figures means at least one home plunged into bitter grief and life-long sorrow.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

ALLIED ADVANCE.

TARDY GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

On September 7th the German General Staff announced that it would "no longer record in its *communiqué* operations of secondary importance, but only events of importance." The announcement was made towards the end of the worst week that the German armies had had since the first week of July. Guillemont, Falfemont Farm, Leuze Wood, and more than 1,000 prisoners had already fallen to the English. They had just captured all that remained of the German second line of defence from Monquet Farm to our junction with the French. Ginchy was on the point of falling. The French had already taken Le Forest, Cléry, Soyécourt, Chilly, 7,000 prisoners, and thirty-six guns, many of them heavy. At this point it seemed desirable to the German General Staff to distinguish between "important" events which should be published and "secondary" events which should not.

Judged by any other standards of importance than those of the German General Staff, the leading events of the first fortnight in September are these: The English, besides making the captures already mentioned and many hundreds of later prisoners, advanced their line on a front of 6,000 yards to a depth of from 300 to 2,000 yards. The French began by widening the Somme battle front by the distance from Vermandovillers to Chilly, and went on to make brilliant advances almost daily from one or other sector of this seventeen-mile front, until on September 13th they took Bouchavesnes and established themselves on high ground east of the Peronne-Bapaume road, and only three miles due north of Peronne. In short, the Allies had begun, within the first two weeks of September, to seize the Peronne-Bapaume-Arras line which General Joffre indicated in his General Army Order of August 23rd, 1916, as the one from which at this part of the front, it would have been best for the Allies to start a new offensive after the retreat from the frontier and Belgium.

Which of these changes in the war map does the German General Staff consider "important" enough to be mentioned? It has certainly admitted, promptly enough, the loss of Guillemont and of Bouchavesnes. It took an extra day to deliberate before deciding to mention the loss of Chilly, and two days before mentioning the loss of Ginchy. In the case of Ginchy it tried to conceal this postponement of the admission by saying on September 13th that the British took the village on the morning of September 11th, whereas they really took it, very quickly and completely, on the afternoon of September 9th. The wireless news has no said a word, of late, about the loss of Cléry or Soyécourt, of the fortified farms of Falfemont and L'Abbe, or the fortified woods of Leuze and Marrières. There has not been a word to indicate that before September 15th the cavity made in the German front had been widened, at its southern end, by nearly four miles, or that near the centre, east of Maricourt, its depth had been just about doubled, or that the line of the Peronne-Bapaume road had been broken in upon.

The "important" events, which it mentions instead, are usually of the following character: "The artillery duels continue with great violence." "Fresh fighting has taken place." "Near Longueval and Ginchy hand-to-hand fighting has not yet finished." "The artillery action continues." "The great battle on the Somme continues." "The battle is taking its course." "That the battle on the Somme is taking its course is no doubt, in a certain sense, more important" than that Ginchy has fallen the day before this sage observation was made. That the sun is still taking its course is more "important" than either. But if the Germans, say, had taken Verdun, and the French *communiqué* next day had only remarked that the earth was going round the sun, neutrals would scarcely have thought it an adequate report of the proceedings. Nor will they feel that the loss of a valuable, though smaller, German fortified place is described with due regard to the relative interest of various items of news by an announcement that "the battle is taking its course."

"The death-dealing chorus is bursting out with renewed fury, but still the steady voice goes on: 'Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord.'"

MORE MEANSFUL THAN MAN.

"My Gawd, Im 'is," "A murgins, half-choking cry, and dropping from the platform, 0128 Private William Jones dropped in a crumpled heap at the bottom of the trench. Only a casualty, just one of a large unit, a mere molecule in the great mass, but still somebody's child.

"A soiled khaki figure whose Maltese Crosses on his tunic alone tell his vocation, hurries up from where he has just concluded bandaging a wounded man, and gently raises the dying man's head. "Don't trouble, padre, the words come in fitful gasps. 'I'm done in, my number's up. I've been a bad lot, but I tried to do my little bit.' "God knows, and there was a world of pathos in the tone, and He is more merciful than man."

"The sermon was drawing to an end, as the shadows lengthened in the old parish church. "And so each man shall be judged according to his lights: from some much shall be expected, from others little, and many who in this world in our limited judgment did poorly, shall at the Great Examination be found to have indeed 'made good.' "And now to God the Father, henceforth and for evermore. Amen." "There was a rustling of pages as the congregation found the closing hymn, under cover of which Farmer Smith murmurs to his neighbour, 'Passon' do seem a hundred times more human-like since 'e came back from the war.' Evening News.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE, KOBE & MOJI.

THE Steamship

"TENSHO MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 26th Oct., at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 26th Oct., at 7.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 19th October, 1916. [1931]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM IMMINGHAM, LONDON AND STRAITH.

THE Steamship

"GLENOGLE,"

Captain R. Webster, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wed. 25th Oct., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must procure an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 20th October, 1916. [1935]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY AFAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th Oct. will be subject to rent.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 21st October, 1916. [197]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"TIJUEMBANG,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st Oct., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th Oct., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVAPACIFIC LIJN, Agents, Hongkong, 21st October, 1916. [1939]

GRIMAULT'S

SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR

STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

